The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,569.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	16	0
——— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,659 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

	June		July.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Madras	4
" Carwar	23	" Coconada	6
" Narrakal	25	" Vizagapatam	7
" Tuticorin	26	" Bimlipatam	7
" Colombo	27	" Gopalpore	8
" Galle	28	Arrive Calcutta	10
	July.		
" Negapatam	1		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 18th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, [illegible] tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 25th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

([illegible] Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the "OSPATRICK.")

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.
(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 332 tons register, Captain Buttrey.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 22nd June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 20th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th June 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
15th June 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 21st May.
" BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 29th May.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 14th May.
" TIBER, from Liverpool, 18th May.
" RIPON, from Marseilles, 22nd May.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER
Four sizes—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE.
Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

This unrivalled Stove, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

The Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fit-out for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary ranges.

The top of the Stove, when the Boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

The Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced, even by the most ignorant servants or cooks, in the management.

Size of Stoves.

	Width across the front.	Depth from front to back over all.	Height.
No. 6,	20 inches.	29 inches.	21 inches.
No. 7,	22 "	32 "	22 "
No. 8,	26 "	35 "	23 "
No. 9,	29 "	39 "	24 "

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2 Iron Pots, tinned inside, } For No. 9 Stove, holding from 3 to 4 Gals.; for No. 8, from 2 to 3 Gals.;
1 Tea Kettle, " " } for No. 7, about 1½ Gals.; for No. 6, say 1 Gallon each.
1 Potato or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the Pots.
1 Large Oval Ham Boiler, No. 9 holding 11 Gallons; No. 8, 9 Gallons; No. 7, 8 Gallons; No. 6, 6 Gallons.
1 Round Iron Frying Pan.
1 Large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.
1 Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the Front Fire.
3 Square Sheet Iron Baking Pans to fit the Oven.

Also, a small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.

For further particulars apply to

J. NEUBERG, Bombay,
Agent for the
COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the room of Mr. DONALD GRAHAM and Mr. H. E. BRIGHT, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, 16th June 1870.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks and issue POLICIES, covering Merchandise, Goods in Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses, or other insurable property on favourable terms.—Apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., at Chowpatty, the following:—

The Materials of an Iron House (incomplete), such as Iron Columns, Girders, Joists, &c., &c., lying on Malabar Hill.

130 Contractors' Waggons } lying at Chowpatty.
8 Large blocks of Stones }

On THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 2 P.M., there will be sold in the Godown on the Company's premises at Colaba:—

(1) One 10 Horse Power Portable Steam Engine.
(1) One 3 Ton Travelling Steam Crane (unerected).
(2) Two Circular Saw Benches with Saw.
(1) One Second-hand Water Meter, and Sundry other articles.

On FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Bates Hill near Bandora:—

About 7,395 square yards of Land.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Santa Cruz near Bandora:—

About one lac of square yards of Batty Land partly wasted.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises, near the Andaree station of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway:—

About 44,657 square yards of Batty Land.

Terms of Sale and all other information can be had on application to Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

16th June 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of HENRY JOSEPH HERSCHEL GRIESBACH, late of Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, in the East Indies, Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's 10th Madras Native Infantry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PETER PEARSON, of Bombay, Gentleman, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Peter Pearson, at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, within one month, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Henry Joseph Herschel Griesbach without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

SALE of COTTON.—Under instructions from AUG. BREUL, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of Messrs. Harbord and Co., in Godown No. 6, and another adjoining it of the Grant Buildings, Colaba:—

559 Bales new Oomrawuttee Cotton, marked A B in a diamond, N O below; A in a diamond, N O below; B in a diamond, N O below.

SALE of NEW DHOLLERA COTTON.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Godown of Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy, Esq., at Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leggatt & Co., by order of Messrs. Drennond & Co.—

98 Half-pressed Bales New Dhollera Cotton Saila Bhaila, the same being part of 172 Bales sold to them.

These Bales are surveyed and the Survey Report will be shown.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) ....Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto .... " 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

F. BIERS & Co., Stables.

ESTATE of FRANCIS DUNCAN, late Commander of H. M.'s Indian Government Steamers KWANG-TUNG and SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and effects of the above-named deceased were THIS DAY GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to ANNIE DUNCAN, widow of the deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to make the same known to Messrs. SYKES & Co., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, Agents for the said Annie Duncan, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay to Messrs. Sykes & Co., as Agents aforesaid, the amounts of their respective debts without delay.

Calcutta, 1st June 1870. ANNIE DUNCAN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor, or firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be had and a pattern wagon seen on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on 18th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

DRIVERS WANTED on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. None but men with good characters need apply

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

THOMSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON and Co.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 15th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM COLCLOUGH,
Chief Manager.

13th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834,
And empowered by special Act of Parliament,
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION.

Directors.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. | James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
George Henry Brown, Esq. | William Norris Nicholson, Esq
The Honourable James Byng. | Sir Macdonald Stephenson.
Osgood Hanbury, Jun., Esq. | Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

Auditors.

Antonio Brady, Esq. | Charles George Grainger, Esq
Henry William Ripley, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England. | Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Cotterill & Sons. | Messrs. Parke & Pollock.

Medical Adviser.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.
Actuary and Secretary.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,
Held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1869.

1. The Board of Directors have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable Report of the business of the past year, and of the progress of the Society.

2. The estimated Surplus Funds, beyond the sum of £642,336 2s. 9d. (the calculated Reserve Fund set apart to meet all liabilities), amount to £201,439 11s. 7d., as shown in the annexed Balance Sheet.

3. The Board propose to allow the holders of all Policies six years in force and entitled to participate in Annual Bonuses, a Reduction of Premium for the year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's Premium to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the sixth year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have been Fifty per cent.

4. The sum allotted to each Policy on this, as at each preceding yearly division of profits, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium, or as an addition to the sum assured of a proportionately larger Bonus payable with the Policy when a claim arises, according to the option exercised by each Policy-holder on the first occasion of participation in profits

5. Under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated surplus Fund of £201,439 11s. 7d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, is divisable during the current year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870. And the amount of the Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £38,500. Three-fourths of this sum are applicable to the cash payments in reduction of the Assureds' participating Premiums, by One-half, for the current year, or to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; and the remaining One-fourth will provide for the Annual Bonus to Proprietors. The sum of £297 19s. 2d. is proposed to be deducted from the Policy-holders' or Assurance Fund Suspense Account, to avoid fractions in fixing the amount of reduction of the Assureds' Premiums. The sum at which this Fund will then stand is £4,064 8s.

6. The Board recommend a dividend by way of Bonus to the Proprietors of £1 17s. per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. Both the Dividend and Interests are free from any deduction for Income-tax. The Board further recommend that the Surplus Balance of £375 be added to the credit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account.

7. The New Policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December, 1868, and in India to 30th November, 1868, amounted to 335 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £343,070, producing an Annual Premium of £15,472 12s. 11d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £1,978 6s. added in that year to Policies by application of reduced Premium to increase the sums assured.

8. The Average New Premium Income of each of the last five years, 1864 to 1868, has been £14,381—as against £6,582, the average of each of the preceding five years, 1859 to 1863.

9. The total Number of Policies Issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1868 was:—

			£	s.	d.
In England	3,298	Policies for	3,346,109	8	3
In India	6,244	"	5,304,506	0	8
Together	9,542	"	8,650,615	8	11

10. The Total Amount of Net Premiums (after deduction of all the annual reductions, averaging nearly 50 per cent) received in England from 1834 to 1868, was £893,072 16 6
In India, the corresponding amount was 1,435,637 16 11
Making together £2,328,710 13 5

11. When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—
1,522 Policies, paying English Premiums, for a Sum of £1,780,314 6 0
1,466 Policies, paying Indian Premiums, for a Sum of 1,201,190 5 0
Total, 2,988 Policies, for a Sum of £2,981,504 11 0

12. During the past year there have been New Claims under 35 English Policies on 31 lives, to the amount of £33,640 1s., and under 43 Indian Policies on 34 lives for £39,096 16s. 8d., making a total of 78 Claims on 65 lives for £72,736 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, with the exception of £19,997 10s. 2d., provided for in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year 1868.

13. The amount of Claims paid from the establishment of the Society is:—

				£	s.	d.
In England	665 Policies	526 Lives for		652,212	11	10
In India,	1,077 "	832 "		1,041,132	6	8
Total	1,742 Policies	1,358 Lives for the sum of		1,693,344	18	6

14. The detailed Balance Sheets and Lists of Investments, in England and India respectively, are laid on the table; and the Directors beg to refer for all further detailed information to those documents, and to the General Account, hereto annexed, of Receipts and Disbursements, exclusive of repayments and re-investments of Securities. The valued account or Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities, also hereto annexed, forms the basis of the present year's appropriation of profits.

The three Directors who, under the Deed of Settlement, retire this year in rotation, are John Farley Leith, Augustus Bosanquet, and Osgood Hanbury, Junior, Esquire, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, accordingly.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., 12th May 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA........East Street.
CALCUTTA........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
30 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen........Quarts.
" 12 " ....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green " " 19 "
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow " " 24 "

LEGGATT & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8	0
Do	"	qts	" 9	0
Do (old)	"	qts	" 10	8
Do do	"	pts	" 6	0
St. Estophé Medoc (recommended)	"	qts	" 12	0
Do ditto	"	pts	" 7	0
St. Julien do	"	qts	" 13	0
Do do	"	pts	" 7	8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30	0
Sherries from			" 16 to 24	0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.		Rs. 30	0
Do 2 do * *	"		" 24	0
Do 1 do *	"		" 21	0
Martell's	"		" 23	0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts	" 30	0
Do do do	"	pts	" 16	0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	"	pts	" 16	0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts	" 15	0
Maraschino	"	pts	" 8	0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6	0
Do do do	"	pts	" 4	0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts	" 5	0
Do do do	"	pts	" 3	4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5	0
Do do	"	pts	" 3	4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	"	qts	" 15	0
Do do	"	pts	" 8	4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen ....Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen........Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies. Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen........Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints ....Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a Large, Dry, and Airy ROOM, suitable for a Shop or Godown, under "The Jerusalem," corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NOTICES.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,

Bombay, 8th June 1870. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	13	4
Procter's Other Worlds than Ours	6	12
Manual of Artillery Exercises: pts. 1 and 2. New edition	0	10
Landel's Woman, her Position and Power	3	4
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	5	8
Dr. W. A. Guy on Public Health	1	8
Newman's Grammar of Assent	5	8
Ginx's Baby	3	4
Mutiny Act, 1870	2	8
Murray's Handbook of France	7	8
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	9	8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. May	2	4
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edn.	13	4
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	5	12
——— Chastelard	4	8
——— Atalanta	3	12
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or outlines of Zoological Classification	10	0
Robinson's (W.) Alpine Flowers for English Gardens	7	8
Beecher' Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	2	4
Ewald's Guide to the Indian Civil Service	3	0
Lewis' Manual of the Indian Penal Code	4	12
Smith's Wealth of Nations. Cheap edition	3	4
Dryden's Poetical Works. Globe edition	2	4
Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. New edition. 2 vols	6	12
Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated edn	4	0
New Dictionary of Quotations	4	12
Barnard's Landscape Painting in Water Colours	13	4
Donkin's Acoustics. Pt. I.—Theoretical	3	0
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	6	12
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	15	12
Kemp's How to Lay out a Garden	11	4
Hogarth's Works. 2 vols, 4to., 1833, plates in very fine condition	35	0
Ollendorff's German Course. Cheap edn.	3	8
Mercer's Journal of the Waterloo Campaign	13	4
Best on the Law of Evidence	17	8
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols	12	8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	1	8
Holme's Professor at the Breakfast Table	1	0
Macpherson's Baths and Wells of Europe	4	0
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	5	8
Hursthouse's New Zealand	9	8
Ouida's "Strathmore," "Tricotrin," "Under Two Flags," "Chandos," each	3	4
Trumpet and Bugle Sounds	1	0
Tennyson's Works—10 Vols., in case	28	0
——— Holy Grail, morocco	10	0

"LOTHAIR." By Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli. The Copies received of this book having all been previously bespoken, a fresh supply has been telegraphed for, against which orders will be registered.

EUROPEAN MAIL, the new Weekly Summary of European Intelligence. Specimen copies will be sent gratis, on receipt of 1 anna stamp for postage.

Annual Subscription, in advance, *via* Marseilles... ...Rs. 22 12

SELECT LIGHT READING.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Thackeray's Miscellanies: 4 vols.—Each	3	12	Ouida's Tricotrin	3	4
Vanity Fair	3	12	Chandos	3	4
Henry Esmond	3	12	Under Two Flags	3	4
Philip	3	12	Strathmore	3	4
Irish Sketch Book	3	12	Gaskell's Sylvia's Lovers	3	4
Paris	3	12	North and South	3	4
Virginians	4	8	Grey Woman	2	4
Newcomes	4	8	Cranford	2	4
Pendennis	4	8	Dark Night's Work	2	4
Kingsley's (C) Two Years Ago	3	12	Lizzie Leigh	2	4
Westward, Ho!	3	12	Reade's Hard Cash	3	4
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	3	4	Never too Late to Mend	3	4
Small House at Allington	4	3	Griffith Gaunt	2	8
Three Clerks	3	12	Foul Play	3	4
Bronte's Jane Eyre	1	8	Peg Woffington	2	4
Shirley	1	8	Handley Cross	11	4
Villette	1	8	Sponge's Sporting Tour	8	12
Wuthering Heights	1	8	Ask Mamma	8	12
Professor	1	8	Plain or Ringlets	8	12
Whyte Melville's General Bounce	3	4	Facey Romford's Hounds	8	12
Kate Coventry	3	4	Wilkie Collins' Armadale	3	4
Good for Nothing	3	12	Holme Lee's Maude Talbot	3	4
Gladiators	3	4	Tom Brown at Oxford	3	12
Queens Maries	3	12	Dickens' Pickwick	2	4
Interpreter	3	4	Our Mutual Friend	2	4
Cerise	3	4	Dombey & Son	2	4
Brookes of Bridlemere	3	4	Martin Chuzzlewit	2	4
White Rose	3	4	Little Dorrit	2	4
Holmby House	3	4	Bleak House	2	4
Digby Grand	3	4	Sketches by Box	2	0
Mrs. Wood's East Lynne.	3	12	Oliver Twist	2	0
Channings	3	12	Nicholas Nickleby	2	4
Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles	3	12	Barnaby Rudge	2	4
Ingoldsby Legends	3	4	Great Expectations	2	0
Cometh up as a Flower	3	12			

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

A number of Valuable Engineering and other works, the property of a Civil Engineer proceeded to England, are now for sale for CASH ONLY. A list may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s WRITING AND COPYING INKS.

SOUNDY and COMPANY have just received a large consignment of these Inks, and are now able to supply them at the undermentioned prices:—

		Rs. as.		Rs. as.
BLACK FLUID INK	Pints per bottle	0 12	per doz.	6 0
	Quarts "	1 4	"	12 0
BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID	Pints "	1 4	"	12 0
	Quarts "	2 0	"	20 0
COPYING INK	Pints "	1 4	"	12 0
	Quarts "	2 0	"	20 0
DEEP BLACK WRITING INK	Pints "	0 10	"	6 0
	Quarts "	0 12	"	8 0
RED RUBIAN RED INK	½ Pints "	1 4	"	12 0
	Pints "	2 0	"	20 0

INK POWDERS, in Boxes, each of which makes one pint.
Flind Ink Black........per doz. Rs. 2 per Gross Rs. 20
" Red........ " " 3 " " " 30
The One Anna bottle Black Ink per doz. 12 annas per Gross Rs. 8.

Public Companies and large Consumers supplied at Wholesale Rates.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen ....Rs. 11 0

ST. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen ....Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen ....Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz...Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen ....Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen........Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC........Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY........ " 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY... " 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC........ " 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks........Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers. small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	2

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 94

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ....from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ....Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	30
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.
For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather........each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen........each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	48
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	13
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Colaba and Mazagon shares at quoted rates.

CALCUTTA.—11TH JUNE 1870.

Government Securities were in demand, particularly the 4 per cents, which advanced 10 to 12 annas on yesterday's sales. The following transactions were reported :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-4, 97-5, 97-6, and 97-8, or 2-12 to 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-10.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-10.

10 and 15 years' Debentures, at quotations.

The following purchases and sales of shares were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares, a great number, at Rs. 1,4[illegible], a few at Rs. 1,497½, and 4 at Rs. 1,500, for cash, and several [illegible]gain contracts, at Rs. 1,500 for deliveries in 15 to 30 days.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. [illegible] for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—[illegible]

Nuthall, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kamptee.

Peile, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kamptee.

Thatcher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th June 1870.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. B. McCutchan, M.B., is transferred from the Poona Division to Aden, and will proceed to join by mail steamer at an early date.

The undermentioned officers have leave :—

49th Foot.—Captain [illegible] Hincks, from 1st June to 1st July, [illegible] from the service.

66th Foot.—Ensign G. C. Wilmer, in extension, to remain at [illegible], from 15th June to 16th July, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* June 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign P. Walsh, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Loch, 104th Foot, Squadron Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant 1st Sind Horse, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 28th May 1869, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sind District Order.—Dated 1st June 1870, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin, Kurrachee Depot, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee, vice Major Cooper, transferred to another appointment.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Conductor Thomas Reilly and Sub-Conductor Joseph O'Brien to rank from 16th February 1870, in succession to Pearson, deceased.

Conductors Edward Sharman (Supernumerary Gun Carriage Department) and George Henry, and Sub-Conductor Giles Penstone, to rank from 1st April 1870, in succession to Judd, promoted.

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor William Nolan to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor James Clarke to be Sub-Conductor, from 29th April 1870, in succession to Gregory, reduced.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieutenant Colonels in the Bombay Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major William Widdicombe, 7th June 1870.

Major William Thomas Bowen, 8th June 1870.

Lieutenant C. M. Browne, General List, Quartermaster H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major James Blair, V C., Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet, from the 10th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Joseph Hume Henderson, Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 10th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Consequent on the return of Major J. Clements, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, from furlough, the following acting promotion and reversions are made in the Commissariat Department, from the 26th May 1870 :—

Major J. Clements, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain A. Phelps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain H. B. M. Van Heythuysen, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain C. Swinhoe, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Lambert is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces of this Presidency from the 10th June 1870, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the absence on leave of Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, or till further orders, the following arrangements will have effect :—

Captain P. H. LeGeyt, Second Political Assistant, to act as First Political Assistant.

Captain L. Russell, Assistant Political Agent, and Acting Third Political Assistant, to act as Second Political Assistant.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Acting Fourth Assistant Political Agent, to act as Third Political Assistant.

Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, First Extra Assistant, and Acting Assistant Political Agent, to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent in addition to his own duties.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Frank W. Doolittle, Esquire, M.D., as Acting Vice-Consul in Bombay for the United States of America, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Kittredge.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock received charge of his appointment as Acting First Assistant Resident at Aden on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. W. Bruce Prescott received charge of the office of Superintendent of Survey, Native States of Guzerat, from Mr. J. C. Hall, on the 21st ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court has granted to Mr. J. Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, privilege leave of absence for three months, to commence from the 5th instant, or from the date on which Mr. Flynn may avail himself of it, and has made the following appointments, to have effect from that date :—

Mr. Balaji Pandoorung, Second Translator and Interpreter, to act as Chief Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Shamrow Bhasker, Third Translator and Interpreter, to act as Second Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Trimbukrow Bapuji Mayadeo, Fourth Translator and Interpreter, to act as Third Translator and Interpreter.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Gordon Kemball to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Warden on leave, or until further orders.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. T. D. Mackenzie and A. H. Plunkett, Magistrates F. P. in the Nassick District, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Mr. W. H. Newnham made the usual declaration of office as Acting Joint Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, and opened the Court and the Sessions at Kaira on the 7th instant.

Major E. W. Lyons resumed charge of his appointment of Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur on the 3rd instant.

Mr. F. Gibbons, City Magistrate of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment of Kurrachee.

The appointment of Captain R. Westmacott to act as Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals is to have effect from the 21st April 1870.

Asum Jugunnath Dayabhaee to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Razapoor, in the Rutnagherry District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Nugent acted as First Assistant Collector of Tanna, from 27th April to 15th May 1870, both days inclusive.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following officers in the Dharwar Collectorate with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar, under Bombay Act V. of 1864 :—

Hunmunt Tummajee Belwunki, Mahalkuree of Petta Dumbul.

Swamirow Shesho, Mahalkuree of Petta Nurgoond.

Ramchundra Venktesh, Mahalkuree of Petta Moogud.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following officers in the Rutnagherry Collectorate with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864 :—

Balajee Bapoojee, Head Carkoon, temporarily in charge of Talooka Malwun.

Damodher Bhicajee Namjoshee, Head Carkoon, temporarily in charge of Talooka Sungmeshwar.

The Honourable Mr. Justice F. Lloyd has been appointed President of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations.

Mr. E. H. Percival has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum from 20th May 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant O. Chadwick, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from Major Goodfellow, R.E., on the afternoon of the 6th June 1870.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. L. Searle is confirmed in the appointment of Marine Storekeeper from the 19th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Regina	Brody	Bangkok, March 16.
	Khusrovie	Macbou	Juddah, May 16.
	Baroda (s)	Parish	Suez, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Sea Bird	Martin	Madras.
	Leonidas	Cockburn	Tuticorin.
	Mahableshwur	Corney	Moulmein.

The steamer Arabia, to Liverpool via Suez Canal, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	John O'Gaunt	Fox	London, January 25
	Mount Washington	Titcomb	Cardiff, March 8
	Tenasserim	Potts	Liverpool, March 2
	Cilaos	Aillet	Pondicherry, June 5.
12	Catherine Apcar (s)	Montgomery	Hongkong, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		
12	Bengal	....	....
	City of Lahore	....	....

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental [illegible] Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and [illegible] Programmes, [illegible] of all descriptions; Banking and [illegible] &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and [illegible] Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR [illegible] A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE [illegible] MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARNEKEN—June 1[illegible], at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. H. Warneken, Esq., of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THOYTS—June 1[illegible], at Cheltenham, the wife of Major Thoyts, Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—June 8th, at Nowshera, Algernon William Mansel, the beloved son of Mansel Armstrong, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged six months and two days.

LANG—June 10th, at the Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, Alexander S. Lang, late Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

THE decision of the High Court in the case of Regina *v.* Lieutenant Edward Reay is exactly what might have been anticipated, and justifies the warning words uttered by Mr. Tucker in the great debates on the Cotton Frauds Act. The High Court has decided that no legislative action of the Bombay Council can make European British-born subjects amenable to the Mofussil Magistrates; that the Bombay District Police Act does not touch them, and consequently that the Cotton Frauds Act, if the Viceroy in Council had allowed it to live, would have been, in all that concerned Europeans, void and of no effect in the Mofussil. This is an important decision, but the fact was well known before. We remember a case which occurred at Matheran, where a thoughtless person incited a dog to leap into the Bund Tank, no slight offence under the circumstances. But the Magistrate, before whom the delinquent was summoned, knowing that he had no power to inflict punishment, preferred to dismiss the summons rather than send the accused to Bombay for trial—the only alternative open to him. No doubt many similar cases will occur to our readers. The two judgments make it plain that the British Legislature has not granted to the Bombay Legislature, or to the Bombay Executive, the power of authorizing its servants to try European British-born subjects in the Mofussil for any offences save those "of assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, ... not being felony." It is even doubtful whether the Act conferring this power on Mofussil Magistrates would apply to any case where a native of India was not the alleged sufferer, and whether, should the offence specified be committed by an European British-born subject, he could be tried anywhere save in Bombay. Mr. Justice Gibbs says that the Act of George III. has, by Act VII. of 1853, been extended to any person, native or other; but if the Bombay Legislature cannot authorize a Magistrate to enforce the most ordinary police regulations, how can it extend an Act of the Imperial Parliament? But if an offender against police law cannot be tried except by the High Court, it follows that although an European British-born subject can be punished, if found guilty of the serious crimes defined in the Act, he cannot be punished in the Mofussil for the lighter infractions of police law. If Lieutenant Reay had assaulted a native, the Ahmedabad Magistrate could have fined him five hundred rupees; but as he drove his carriage without lights on a dark night, the same Magistrate could not inflict the trifling fine of one rupee. In order to enforce the law the offender must have been sent before the High Court, and considerable expense would have been incurred both by the prosecution and the defence. To have sent him here that he might be fined for driving without lights would have been a striking illustration of the art of breaking a butterfly upon a wheel. This curious state of things can only be the result of one of those oversights which arise from perpetual changes. The Legislature could never have intended that Magistrates in Mofussil towns should not be able to enforce police regulations; it could only have meant that the European British-born subject should be protected from the possible consequences of the graver kinds of accusation. But law is law, and works out very odd results. Requested to declare the law the High Court has no alternative but to declare it, and expose the oversights or shortcomings of the Legislature, should such have been committed. Sir Charles Sargent said that the Bombay Legislature had assumed power to establish a jurisdiction concurrently with that of the High Court; and technically the statement is correct. The mischief of it is that the High Court would be awfully scandalized if it were called upon to adjudicate on the class of cases included in the unhappy Police Act. Mr. Justice Gibbs says "it would be absurd to commit a person charged with such petty offences to the High Court for trial." The High Court, therefore, has been driven to declare itself a judicial dog in the manger. It denies to Mofussil Magistrates the power to deal with these offences and brands as absurd any attempt to bring them before the High Court itself. Surely those ingenious persons, the lawyers, could devise a mode of getting creditably out of the mess.

Indeed, does not Mr. Gibbs himself point out a way in which the drivers of unlighted carriages could be reached. The only amusing paragraph in his very dry and technical judgment was this—well worth the attention of Magistrates—"Under the Criminal Procedure Code," he observed, "sections 163 and 165, the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the mofussil has been considerably extended, and includes all offences contained in Chapter X. of the Indian Penal Code, one of which, section 188, is 'disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant,' 'if such disobedience causes danger to human life, health, or safety,'—had therefore the prohibition to drive without lights on a dark night been issued by the Magistrate under section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the conviction in this case might have been good, but because the order disobeyed was enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council, who in so doing affected the provisions of an Act of Parliament, it cannot be brought within section 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is bad." He admits that the dilemma thus raised seems, we should say is absurd; but it is worth the attention of Magistrates. The truth appears to be that the impotence of Mofussil Magistrates in regard to cases occurring under the Bombay Police Act is not the result of any intention whatever of the Imperial Parliament sitting more than half a century ago. It is the creature of chance, and the sooner we are relieved from the difficulty created in this odd manner the better. We are not in the least desirous that Europeans in the Mofussil should be deprived of the protection of the High Court, which, on the whole, must be a fairer tribunal than any in the interior; but common sense tells us that if a Magistrate cannot be trusted to enforce the simplest Police regulations, he ought not to be trusted with power to inflict fines for assault or forcible entry. With Mr. Justice Gibbs we regret that the Court had to decide on an ex-parte statement; because there can be little doubt that a conflict of opposing barristers would have materially contributed to throw light on the whole question. It is a matter, at all events, of considerable importance among minor matters, and we trust it will receive attention from those who can apply a remedy.

MR. C. G. KEMBALL's appointment to be an acting Judge of the Bombay High Court was gazetted yesterday.

IT is thought probable that pearl oyster banks exist on the coasts of the Andaman Islands. Dr. Day has seen the shells in considerable numbers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a levee at the New Council House, Poona, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Government Professor of Law, Mr. Farran having resigned.

THE reply of the Government of India (signed by Mr. Batten) to the Calcutta protest against the Income-Tax is couched as follows and addressed to the Sheriff :—

> "I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 5th ultimo, forwarding a memorial from the inhabitants of Calcutta praying for a disallowance of Act XVI of 1870 (the Indian Income-Tax Act), and to appoint a commission to enquire into the administration of the Finances of the Indian Empire; and to inform you that the Memorial, after being duly considered by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, was transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the last Mail.—I have the honour to be, &c."

THE cessation in the communication of items of information by the Government of India direct to the press has, it appears, been definitely determined upon. It has been felt, by Government as well as the press, that the system as worked was quite inadequate. "The experiment having been introduced in good faith," says a contemporary, "in equally good faith is now abandoned." It will be a pity if no other attempt is made, on some improved plan. We find it difficult to believe that Government has little of interest which it might legitimately communicate to the public. Could not the Foreign Department, for instance, favour us often with authentic information regarding the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Burmah, and countries beyond the Himalayas?

THE "Pioneer" publishes an interesting fact or two relative to the Countess Valsamachi, who is announced to have died on the 13th of May, at Hodnet Hall, Shropshire, aged 81. She was the widow of the celebrated Bishop Heber, granddaughter of the equally well-known Bishop Shipley, and was understood herself to have been a woman of great vivacity of intellect. To her were addressed the beautiful "Lines written on the banks of the Ganges,"—a piece containing one of the few descriptions of Indian scenery known to English readers. She edited the journals of her husband and collected his poetry, after his sudden death in the Madras presidency. Her daughter will be well remembered by those who lived in the times when Thomason was king, as her husband was his able and benevolent secretary. Hodnet will be recognized as the seat of Richard Heber, the friend of Walter Scott. It still belongs to the family.

THE "Englishman" has a reference to Mr. Dickens' habits, that some readers may find interesting :—Latterly he lived almost entirely at Gadshill, where he constantly had a few friends staying with him. His custom was to work in the morning till ten or eleven, when he would start off on a long walk at a tremendous pace, that sorely tested the endurance of his London visitors. He was not what could be called a reading man, and in all his writings you will scarce find a single quotation, or even a reference to other men's thoughts and expressions. Like most early risers, Charles Dickens was also early in bed. It was with difficulty he could be persuaded to stay up after ten o'clock, and to the "one glass more!" he always turned a deaf ear. The writer of these lines well remembers how comically disgusted was the still greater Thackeray, because the other broke off in the middle of an anecdote as the clock struck ten, jumped up, seized his hat, and strode out of the room with a hurried "Good Night." It was at the Albion, opposite to Drury Lane Theatre, a hostelry much frequented by lovers of letters and good cheer.

CANAL JOTTINGS.

THE "Journal de Port Said" of 2nd June mentions that the following vessels had passed through the Canal in the previous week :—

On 27th May, the s. s. Atlas, Captain Sheen, from Bombay, with 780 tons of general merchandise, arrived in Port Said, and left on the same day for Liverpool.—The s. s. Alnwick Castle, Captain Sergent, also from Bombay, with general merchandise and thirty-two passengers, left for Liverpool on the 28th.

On 28th May, the Turkish Government steamer Babel, Captain Bird, from Constantinople for Bagdad.—On the same day the s. s. Leith, Captain Barnetson, from Liverpool, with 2,000 tons of general merchandise, left on the 29th for Shanghai.

On 29th May, the s. s. Nestor, Captain Drenning, from Liverpool for Penang, with 2,155 tons of general merchandise and ten passengers; she left on the 31st.—The s. s. Alhambra, from Liverpool to Bombay, with 1,100 tons of general merchandise and 12 passengers, left on the 31st.

On 31st May, the s.s. Great Victoria, Captain Ker, from London for Colombo and Madras, with 1,500 tons of general merchandise and 59 passengers.—The s. s. Carolina, Captain Brown, from London for Colombo and Madras, with 700 tons of general merchandise; left same day.—The s. s. Bolivar, Captain Baker, from Liverpool for Calcutta, with 2,000 tons general merchandise and three passengers, left on 1st June for Calcutta.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY M. DE LESSEPS.

On Saturday, 28th May, M. and Madame Ferdinand de Lesseps arrived at Port Said by the Messageries Imperiales Niémen from Alexandria, having arrived at Alexandria from Marseilles on the 25th. On his arrival, the President called a meeting of the *personnel* of the company to be held next morning (Sunday) at ten o'clock. In presence of a numerous assembly of employés connected with the different departments, M. de Lesseps made a speech which we translate from the "Journal de Port Said"—

M. de Lesseps said—The international tribunal is decided upon, and will shortly enter upon its functions. The European element will be dominant. Three chambers of first instance will be established at Cairo, Ismailia, and Alexandria, and a Court of Appeal will be instituted in the latter city. The Code Napoleon forms the base of the new jurisdiction. Thanks to these new institutions, ownership is established, and the rights of those acquiring property recognised. It is a new era which opens for the East, and especially for the Isthmus, which will people itself with manufacturers and merchants, attracted by these facilities, and who will come to replace the labourers of the early days of our undertaking, of whom many have left. The company offers every facility compatible with its interests for the present occupiers becoming definitive proprietors of the grounds which they now occupy only temporarily. M. de Lesseps then explained how the capitulations would not confer any serious privileges in reference to the relations between the indigenous population and the settlers, and that the new organisation would protect every interest, and proceeded further to say—In fact, the Viceroy, desiring to see prosper the city which bears his name, and of which the life had departed since the completion of the great works, has decided that it shall be one of the seats of the new tribunal. A garrison will be installed in the city, and there will always be one if not several guardships in the port. The grand functionaries have been invited to establish their residences there, and a workshop will also be established for making repairs to ships in transit. A large fresh-water canal ought under the present arrangements to be made in two years, and will bring all the merchandise of Upper Egypt and of the interior of Africa to the maritime canal; and the new way would seem destined to bring a considerable traffic to all the ships coming to Port Said laden with coal, which will thus find freight for the return voyage. The execution of that canal has been conceded to the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée in consideration of 12 millions, and that society has taken all the necessary proceedings to secure that the works, which are considerable, may be accomplished in less time, in one year perhaps. The company, notwithstanding what may have been said by some ill-intentioned people who have by interest spoken to its discredit, is able to assure at present the navigability of the canal to all ships which wish to pass through. In a short time a large French man-of-war will take advantage of the canal and prove once more that, with prudence, the canal is accessible to all ships. The president congratulates the pilots present on their good services, and recommends them to follow scrupulously the rules for navigation. He would remark that in a line traversed in a few hours which abridges the route to India by 3,000 leagues, it is not necessary to strive for quickness, but above all for security. In going slowly one might say it is impossible that any grave damage can occur; and should there be stranding the numerous and powerful engines which the company possesses, the mooring posts which have just been fixed along all the line, will allow of a vessel being easily got off without any appreciable detention for so long a voyage. People have spoken of divers combinations for the widening and deepening of the canal, and notably of a loan of a hundred millions which would permit of meeting the expenses of these works. All that is false. The canal is made. It is in operation, and there is only now, as for every property, the question of keeping it up, a question which will last as long as the canal. If there be a sacrifice to make, it is that of the dividends of this year. Shareholders will accept that sacrifice if it be necessary, confident of the future, and will be largely recompensed by the dividends anticipated for next year.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Messina has presented to Captain Buzzolino of the Africa a magnificent silk ensign, a gift which the Chamber of Commerce resolved to offer to that vessel, which inaugurated the Italian line of steamers between Genoa and India by the Suez Canal.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo European Telegraph.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES DICKENS.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

Mr. Charles Dickens was privately buried in Westminster Abbey, yesterday.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £346,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £4,000 to Madras, and £50,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 10¾d. received 28 per cent. on Calcutta and Madras, and on Bombay 12 per cent.

The sum of £84,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, AFT.

Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 10⅞d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 15TH JUNE.

The Emperor's health gives no cause for anxiety.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 14TH JUNE.

The message of President Grant opposes the concession of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, and urges Congress to examine the claims of American citizens consequent upon the execution of the Confiscation of Property Act.

SUEZ, 15TH JUNE.

The Greenwood from Bombay to Liverpool has entered the Canal.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 27TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain Parish, arrived in harbour at two o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English mail of the 27th ult. on board. The Baroda sailed from Suez on Saturday the 4th instant at noon, arrived at Aden on Thursday the 9th at 6 P.M., and sailed for Bombay next morning at 1 A.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Assistant Surgeon Cummings, Quartermaster Bewsey and Mrs Bewsey, Messrs Adam Laughlan and Henry Hackney, Schoolmaster Murray, Captain Plowden's European female servant, and seven Ayahs.

From Marseilles—Captain Plowden, Messrs A Young, L Crawford, J Fenessey, E John, and Kirke.

From Suez—Major and Mrs Glasford.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

FOREIGN loans are appearing on our market in considerable numbers at present. The Japanese and Egyptian appeals are scarcely disposed of, when we are warned of three others as imminent—a Spanish one for between two and three millions sterling, a Peruvian for twelve millions, and a Danubian Principalities, one. The Spanish loan is to be brought out by Messrs. Rothschild on the security of the Almada quicksilver mines, and will therefore be a success, even though its terms should prove still higher than those we expect, which are, for Spain, unusually onerous—viz., a 5 per cent. stock at 80. The name of the New Court capitalists will carry off anything here, not merely from the general confidence reposed in their judgment and integrity, but from the liking entertained for themselves personally. No one runs down any scheme to which the Rothschilds lend their names; no one carps at their heels, hinting a doubt or hesitating dislike; everybody seems to support them as if a personal interest was felt in their success. Therefore is the Spanish loan a *fait accompli.* About the Peruvian there is less assurance. Peru is a frequent borrower, and it is a South American republic—two decidedly objectionable points—and the contracting firm, though highly respectable, stands several degrees lower than the great Hebrew magnates. Besides, the amount is large. It will, however, be supported by the same syndicate which endorsed the French Atlantic cable scheme, the telegraphs companies connected with India, China and Australia, and the Japanese loan. Judging from past experience I should say that a large amount will not be subscribed by the public at all, but will be taken by the syndicate and will be placed gradually after settlement day. The Roumanian Railway loan is a 7½ per cent. stock at 72—and Glyn, Mills and Co. receive subscriptions for it. The amount being small, only £600,000, it will no doubt float.

While on the subject of City syndicates, I may just mention that one gentleman, a member of more than one powerful combination of that character, has just made a venture into the field of journalistic proprietorship by purchasing the old and well-known Sunday newspaper, the *Observer.* The individual to whom I allude is Mr. Julian Beer, of the firm of Beer & Co., a notable man in his way, since, if I mistake not, it was he who while confidential clerk of Baron Erlanger went out to Richmond, Virginia, and negotiated the famous Confederate Loan with Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin, the then secretary of the Treasury. I do not suppose that Beer is sole proprietor of the *Observer*: he is rather the nominal owner, being backed by men whose features and belongings are well-known about Throgmorton street, though they never come prominently forward as financiers. In the *Observer* under its new owners, all the telegraph schemes started by the Telegraph Construction Company and its friends will find a warm advocate; in fact, only last Sunday there appeared in its pages a eulogium on the whole group. I am also prepared to find in it next Sunday or the one following, or both, a delicate puff preliminary of the republic of Peru. It will aim gradually at acquiring repute as a financial authority—though of course such influence as a paper published only once a week and on a day which is a *dies non* to men of business can secure, must be at the best no more than limited. The new editor, *vice* Macdermott, superseded, is Mr. Edward Dicey, formerly one of the staff of the *Daily Telegraph,* and then editor of the *Daily News,* to which post he went in January last, but only held for three months. As City editor, the new proprietor of the *Observer* tried to get Sampson of the *Times,* but failed, that gentleman having already quite enough on his hands. It is as difficult for a newspaper which has once lost ground here to recover it, as it is to shake the position of a newspaper after it has fairly acquired one, so that I am prepared to see the *Observer* disappoint the expectations of its new proprietors.

Some weeks back I mentioned that the Oriental Bank Corporation had determined to present £5,000 to Mr. Harry George Gordon, in recognition of his long and valuable services as a director. A meeting was held yesterday, at which this resolution was confirmed, but it was decided that the amount should be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of Mrs. and Miss Gordon. I imagine this was considered a necessary precaution, for, though I am not aware that Mr. Gordon is actually in difficulties, yet the expenses of the prosecution, or rather persecution, to which he was so long exposed, must have pressed heavily upon him, and it is only right that a kind provision intended for both himself and family should be placed above all risk of adverse contingencies. There is a great deal of sympathy felt for this worthy man, and any movement in his behalf, even beyond the limits of the banks for which he did so much, would be well supported. Of course, however, this should be deferred till after the last call has been made in the estate of Overend, Gurney and Co., and the last law suit has been decided in which its directors are concerned.

The underwriters at Lloyd's are still engaged in pondering over new reforms in their venerable customs. The innovation mentioned in previous letters—prompt payment of losses—was decidedly an improvement. I will say the same of one which was discussed on Wednesday, to require a money deposit from underwriters on admission to the rooms before commencing business. A committee has been appointed to report on the desirableness of such an arrangement. The fact that it is thought expedient to discuss such a proposal at all is a sign of the times, and shows how urgent it is felt that public confidence in the stability of private underwriting should be restored. At present there is no denying it, the credit Lloyd's once enjoyed is considerably shaken. There have not, it is true, been many failures within the last three years, but such as have taken place have resulted in such miserable dividends as to suggest most unpleasant reflections. When an underwriter's estate is found to yield less than a shilling in the pound—and he a man who had stood high in the rooms and transacted an enormous business, the questions irresistibly occur—at what period did he become insolvent? why did he continue to take risks for months or years, after he knew he was insolvent? if he did not know, how careless must his book keeping and finance have been throughout! The truth is that, as a rule, insurers can know nothing whatever of the circumstances of private underwriters; they can only infer these from incidental points, such as long repute, promptness of payments, &c. Hence it was specially unfortunate that when the question of paying losses a week after settlement was discussed, a difficulty should have been raised about underwriters being placed at a disadvantage in not receiving their premiums promptly, for it suggested suspicions of limited means and of a very narrow margin of reserve, the very last thing on which a private underwriter should encourage discussion of any sort. Since however the doubt exists, perhaps the best way to remove it is to enforce payment of a money deposit from all underwriters, both as a guarantee of good faith and as a reserve for behoof of his creditors. It must not be heavy enough, of course, to discourage underwriters from entering the room, yet, neither must it be so light as to offer only a nominal security. There need be no difficulty, however, in hitting the right mean, and the committee will doubtless settle that point. The change will not be retroactive—it will only apply to future underwriters. I should add that the deposit talked about is £5,000—to be invested in the names of the underwriter, the secretary of Lloyd's, and one other name.

A sale of a somewhat singular character took place at the Auction Mart here on Wednesday. It consisted of *parts* of shares in the New River Company, which, as some of your readers perhaps know, is the main source of water supply to the northern districts of London. It is an enormously profitable concern, although its founder, Sir Hugh Myddleton, was ruined by his public spirit. The sale comprised some sixteenth parts of shares and new shares, which, generally speaking, were bought at prices yielding about 4¼ per cent. on present dividends. The remarkable thing was the astounding rise in value which the purchase rates revealed. There were 47 lots representing an income of £2,100 per annum, and the gross amount realized by the sale was about £62,430. The auctioneer mentioned, among other striking historical facts connected with this property, that King Charles II. had given up possession of 36 shares in consideration of an annual payment of £500, which payment still continues to be made under the title of the "King's Clogg," and that one of these 36 shares was tested by public auction in 1823 to be worth £17,050; so that the 36 shares which were surrendered for a commuted payment of £500 a year in King Charles II.'s time were in 1823 worth £613,800, or an annual income at 4 per cent. of £24,452! The result of to-day's sale proved that the public estimate of the value of one of the King's shares is now £48,000. The 36 shares therefore are worth £1,728,000, representing an annual income at 4 per cent. of £69,120, or 138 times what King Charles was content to accept! The New River Company has long been in repute as a mine of infinite wealth, but it is many years since public rumour was brought to the test of figures. At the same time, though the valuation of these securities looks wonderful, it is easily explained. The New River Company is more than two centuries old. London has grown every year of those centuries in wealth, population and traffic, and of course the advance in New River shares simply represents the rise in value of all fixed property. As the metropolis increased, the number of houses increased, and so also did the rateable value of the houses; so that the company sold more water, and got more money per gallon with every passing year.

There are fewer failures to report this week. Mr. John Butterworth, flannel manufacturer, Rochdale, has offered 10s. in the pound to his creditors: Midgley and Lister, of Bradford, have issued circulars, convening a meeting: the wine house mentioned in my last have, it is now stated, arranged matters for the present.

The Commercial Union Insurance Company—one in very good position here—is about to open branches in India, under the superintendence of Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, who had charge of the Albert Assurance Company's business there.

A deputation from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association waited on the Brazilian Minister here a few days ago to hand to him the medal presented by the Association to the province of San Paulo Brazil, in recognition of the great advance the province had made in cotton culture since 1861, when the first seed and the first machine were sent out. It was also stated by the deputation that during the past year as large an amount of the well known Santos cotton was shipped from the province, as had ever been supplied in one year by the whole of Brazil prior to the late American war. These facts are satisfactory enough, but the province of San Paulo and the rest of Brazil "thrown in" still count for very little indeed in the aggregate of our cotton supply.

The cotton market this week has been quiet on the whole, under the influence of free arrivals, but the prices are very little lower. We shall now soon see the last of the receipts at the American ports, and when that day comes we may look for firm markets. Manchester has been dull this week—to-day particularly so; and producers were willing to lower their terms, without however tempting buyers. There is a slight decline in the stock of cotton from last week, but large quantities are still afloat from the States.

At the tenth series of Hide Sales yesterday, a large quantity was again brought forward, but, with a full attendance of buyers and a good export and home demand, very full prices were realized. 205,664 were offered, and 190,831 were sold. East India, ox and cow, were in good demand, but prices were in some instances irregular. Bombay, Kurrachee, &c., brought late rates. Buffalo were nearly all bought in. Bombay tanned hides were not in such good request and barely maintained late rates.

THE STORM AT ADEN.

AN occasional correspondent from Aden writes that "on the 27th May we had a terrific thunder storm, preceded by a tremendous 'Shoumal' from the Arabian Coast, which warned us that something dreadful was about to happen. The very oldest Parsee resident declares he never saw the like anywhere. The elements all round Shum Shum Peak seemed to be warring for the mastery, and rain poured down for 12 hours incessantly in sheets of water; the Apothecary at the Civil Hospital in Cantonment gauged no less than 9·7 inches in that time. The tanks capable of holding, when full, five millions of gallons, soon overflowed, and the water-course from them to the sea swelled to the proportion of a river, sweeping away in its wild rush, camels, donkeys, houses, men and women, and either killing them against the bridge below the Church or taking them well out to sea. The whole of the seats, shrubs in half barrels, and railings round the upper tanks were swept clean away and deposited in Coghlan's tank. The roads are cut up and blocked by débris from the hills, to the height of six feet, so that all wheel traffic between Camp and Steamer Point was stopped for four or five days. The native village at Toorwaie, inhabited entirely by Somalis and situated at the outside and foot of the Main Pass; the houses at the Mala Bunder, and the native houses in Cantonment, have almost all collapsed like card houses, and everything in and about those parts presents utter confusion and wreck. The Overseer and the Engineer Department compute the damage to Government buildings at 1½ lakhs. One of the new barracks in Cantonment was struck and seven rifles damaged; two men of the Royal Fusiliers were seriously injured. The new house lately built by Mr. Davies, P. and O. Superintendent, and the residence of the French Consul (also M. I. agent) at Steamer Point, and the works of the former down there, have also suffered. At all events Aden will not want soft, sweet water, for a year to come, and water in this —— upon earth is our greatest want in the hot weather, indeed always and at any time, and our greatest blessing when plentiful.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers are hopefully looking forward for their release and return home next trooping season; they expect to be relieved about the end of the year by the 19th Regiment from Saugor, Central India."

FROM an article entitled, "The Humours of the Book Trade," in a late number of the *Chicago Evening Post*—a journal probably not much read by our readers generally—we cull the following pithy anecdotes :—Country customers often include other articles besides books in their orders, and the Chicago houses send out and purchase them. Shortly after the popular work entitled, "Smoked Glasses," appeared, and before it was generally known, an order arrived for a number of popular works, and contained the item, "1 'Smoked Glasses.'" The clerk who attended to the order, bought and shipped to the customer a pair of coloured spectacles, instead of the desired book.—Another order included "Six 'Primitive Christianity.'" It was sent back with the reply, "No 'Primitive Christianity' to be found in Chicago."—A slow boy, who had lately been taken into a house in which his father had long been clerk, was one day asked by another clerk, who wished to speak with the father :—"Bill, where is your paternal ancestor?" To which the bewildered lad replied, "I'm sure I don't know; I never know where half the books are."—A very quick boy in another house, who had been specially taught always to sell a visitor something, whether it is what he asks for or not, was accosted by a dignified old gentleman, in gold spectacles, with the question, "Have you 'Feuchtwanger's Gems?'" Never having heard of the book required, the boy, resolved if possible to do a stroke of business, replied, "It is not just now in stock, sir; but here is a book that may answer your purpose"—at the same time handing to the disgusted philosopher, "Precious Gems of the Heavenly Foundations."—*Once a Week.*

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 26TH MAY.

SEVERAL ships have arrived here from the southward, having been dismasted in a typhoon.

The ships Donegal and Ellenborough have sailed hence for Portsmouth with troops.

The sum of 80,000 dollars has been recovered from the wreck of the Hamilla Mitchell.

The Canton tea market has opened at about last year's rates.

This season's silk is expected to prove of better quality than that of last year. Mulberry leaves are cheaper.

An earthquake of unusual force has been felt at Yokohama, but it did no injury. The shocks have been frequent.

MISSING LETTERS.

ALL those who have been irritated by reason of their letters going astray after having been sent to the post-office will congratulate the postmaster and the police on the discovery and arrest of an audacious purloiner of letters. The offender is one Jewanram Dhuneshwur, who has been acting as Assistant Deputy Postmaster at the branch office in Nagdavie Street, and the number of letters found in his possession is upwards of three hundred! For some time people in the Mandvee district have been complaining that letters posted by them have never reached their destination, and this having been reported to the police the accused was watched. On Tuesday morning he was noticed going into his office, and on his coming out again his pockets appeared bulky. He was therefore examined, and was found to have in his pocket seventy-nine letters. After his apprehension, his house was examined by Mr. Superintendent Bayley, and upwards of 260 other letters were discovered there. The aim seems to have been to take off the stamps from the letters and sell them again, for one of the large bundles of letters found in the prisoner's house were wet and had had the stamps taken off. A few postage stamps were also found on the person of the accused. He was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday charged with fraudulently secreting, making away with or appropriating, 351 letters, under section 50 of Act 17 of 1854, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

SHIPPING NEWS FROM ADEN.

The s.s. Alhambra from Liverpool to Bombay left Aden on the 9th June.

The s.s. Greenwood, which left Bombay for Liverpool on the 21st ultimo, sailed from Aden on the 2nd inst. She has since arrived at Suez.

The s. s. Adalia, which left Bombay for Liverpool via the Canal on the 23rd May, arrived at Aden on the 5th instant and left next day.

WE learn from intelligence by yesterday's mail that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, which left Bombay on the 23rd May for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, had to put back to Aden, after being three days out, in order to obtain a further supply of coals. She left on the same evening.

FEARS AS TO THE S. S. DELAWARE.

FOR some days a good deal of anxiety has been felt in town as to the safety of the s.s. Delaware, which left Bombay for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on the 14th May. She passed Aden on the 25th ultimo, and as a telegram was received yesterday announcing the arrival at Suez of the steamer Greenwood—which left Bombay on the 21st, seven days after the Delaware,—and no report of the latter has been received, there is not a little anxiety as to her safety. Of course there is a chance that a telegram announcing her entering the Canal has been miscarried, but one does not expect such miscarriages in these days; and then there is the fact that by yesterday's mail we have the *Journal de Port Said,* and in that there is no mention of the Delaware, though on the 2nd instant she was eight days out from Suez. However, we only mention the anxiety among the consigners; and let it be hoped the arrival of the Delaware at Liverpool will be announced to us in a few days. Without writing anything in the way of an "obituary notice" of the Delaware we may mention that she is a powerful steamer of 2,042 tons and has a cargo comprising 14,700 bales of cotton and roughly valued in all at 30 lakhs of rupees—a good round sum for the local insurance clubs.

LOSS OF THE S.S. JOHN DRYDEN.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in town of the loss on the 12th instant of the s.s. John Dryden, Captain Donkin, which left Bombay for Liverpool on the 26th May. The vessel seems to have been wrecked on Ras Hasson, which is on the African coast not far from the island of Socotra—so that she would seem to have been a good deal off the usual course taken by steamers on the passage to Aden. The John Dryden was a steamer of 1322 tons, (750 nett register,) and 140 h. p. nominal. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1869, and was commanded by Captain James Donkin, who is a part owner. Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, and Company were the consignees, and they loaded the steamer, the cargo being 4,930 bales of cotton, 348 bales of wool, 12 cases of ginger, and sundries. The vessel we believe is insured and the cargo is all insured in the local clubs. With regard to the hopes of recovering the cargo we have received the following from Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, & Co., the agents for the John Dryden :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Feeling sure that those affected by the loss of the s.s. John Dryden will be glad to receive any reliable intelligence regarding the sad disaster, we beg to place at your disposal the replies received by us in answer to telegrams despatched to Aden this morning as to the chances of recovering cargo.—Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

"From Sir Edward Russell, Aden.

"Not in a position to advise. There is no official aid available."

"From Captain Donkin, late Master, John Dryden.

"Cargo partly thrown overboard, not possible to save any—all covered with water. Abandoned with ship.

THE WRECK OF THE AURORA.

THE wreck of the Aurora was still the "talk of the town" yesterday. We believe the underwriters have held a meeting and appointed a committee to watch over their interests in the matter, which committee has already set to work. Then yesterday it was reported from the outer station pilot schooner that volumes of smoke had been observed to the north-west apparently from 20 to 25 miles off; and so, in the afternoon Captain Blackmore, surveyor for Messrs. Remington and Co., and others went out in the steamer Dalhousie to see whether any traces of the wreck could be discovered. Some of the cargo, even, may be recovered, for should the vessel burn to the water's edge, the cotton or other goods in the bottom of the hold may float out. Possibly it would not then be of great actual money value, but it might at least satisfy curiosity as to its past and present worth. We learn that Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and Captain Stewart, of the P. and O. Company's service, have been appointed by Government as a court to enquire into the circumstances attending the burning of the ship Aurora. The enquiry will be commenced at the Fort Police Court at 11 o'clock on Monday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the account given in your issue of this day's date, of the loss of the ship Aurora by fire, off Bombay, I have to bring to the notice of the public, in answer to the statement that "The Aurora was not consigned to any European firm here, but a Parsee dubash acted as ship's agent," &c., that on this point you are misinformed. The unfortunate ship was managed by Messrs. Elmstone, Whitwell & Co. here, and consequently no Parsee dubash was acting as ship's agent.

Hoping you will be good enough to insert the above in your issue of to-morrow,—I am, &c.,

GEORGE HARRIOTT,
Master of the unfortunate ship Aurora.

Bombay, 16th June.

[Our reporter was not aware that any European firm acted as "ship's agent" for the Aurora.—ED. *B. G.*]

AN ingenious American has discovered a new use to which old paper may be applied—namely, to the construction of coffins. The paper is reduced to a pulp, rolled out to the requisite thickness, saturated with oil, baked, japanned, and polished. It thus becomes hard, and capable of resisting all ordinary destructive agencies, and is thought to be imperishable. Another American has made a discovery which promises to be of more importance—namely, that pulp for paper may be prepared from wood. Trees, after being denuded of their bark, are cut up into blocks an inch long and broad, and half an inch thick. They are then steamed and crushed into pulp, care being taken that they shall be so arranged that the fibre may be preserved.—*Once a Week.*

THE King of Siam has sanctioned a code of regulations for the navigation of the Chow Phya river, which contains some curiously characteristic articles. One of these is that "if either of their Majesties, the Kings of Siam, desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, the harbour-master shall order such vessel to move out of the way, and the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey the order within the space of three hours." It is also ordered that when the royal barges are on the river "people on board the other vessels must not walk backwards and forwards, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks, or dangle their feet over the sides of the vessel, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult to the King."

BOMBAY.

MR. DHONDO SHAMRAO GARUD has been admitted as a vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

THE SHIP REGINA, 800 tons, Captain T. Brody, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of rice and timber.

LIEUT. W. L. SEARLE has been confirmed in the appointment of Marine Storekeeper at the Government Dockyard.

IT has been ruled by the Government of India, that the grant of passages home to widows and children of pensioners who elect to remain in India is inadmissible.

DHARWAR.—We learn that the situation of Deputy Collector, which is at present vacant in Dharwar, will be conferred on Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee, head accountant to the Collector of Belgaum.

THE Government of India has ruled that, in future, a captain holding the post of adjutant or quartermaster is debarred from taking any except privilege leave with retention of appointment.

MESSRS. E. H. PERCIVAL and J. F. Fleet respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co., auctioneers, we notice, advertise that next week they will sell by public auction some lands, engines, &c., belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company. Particulars will be found in the advertising columns.

THE Rev. W. H. Harpur, Jail Chaplain, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a large bag of clothes from Edward Hewett, Esq., Manager of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, for the benefit of deserving destitute prisoners. Will some other "Good Samaritan" "go and do likewise"?

SUNUDS have been issued to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts named :—Mr. Sukharam Pandurang Gupte, Mr. Govind Sudashiv Bhave, and Mr. Dajee Vishnoo Ketkur—Khandeish; Mr. Rungoo Balkrishna Joshi and Mr. Bhaskur Bullal Dheka—Tanna.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Richard Pawley, of the ship Medea (Captain Bennett), and George Holden, of the ship Leonidas (Captain Cockburn), were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee charged with disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty, and were each sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

A REFRACTORY WITNESS.—On Tuesday, as a case brought by Navabaee, widow of the late Callianjee Ludha, against Cooverjee Ludha, was being tried before Mr. Justice Green, the defendant, who was being cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch, gave his evidence in so unsatisfactory a manner, evidently trying to prevaricate, that the Judge fined him Rs. 50.

MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT.—It may be remembered that some time in June 1867, one Edwin Britain was sentenced by Mr. S. M. Macpherson, District Session Judge of Kurrachee, to four years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of theft as a servant. We learn that Government have remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence and authorized his release from confinement.

A NEGLIGENT CART DRIVER.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Russool Bux, a cartman, was charged before Mr. Showell with driving his cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby knocking down a Hindoo woman. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, out of which one rupee was to go to the complainant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment at the Colaba bandstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Overture	Ruler of Spirits	Weber
Valse	Die Pandekten	Gung'l
Selection	Ne touchez pas a la Reine	Boisselot
Quadrille	L'ile de Tulipatan	Offenbach
Galop	Feldjäger	Peplow

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Mooktyarkars in Sind to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by Act XVI. of 1870, and to direct that the Head Moonshees of Mooktyarkars, when in charge of cutcherries, during the absence of Mooktyarkars, shall be invested with the powers of a Collector under the said Act.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.—After about a week of uncomfortable steamy weather, with occasionally a drizzle of rain from the heavy clouds which were passing, a severe thunderstorm passed over Bombay on Tuesday evening, and we were again visited by a thunderstorm on Wednesday evening, when a strong wind set in from the southward. Since then it has been almost continually raining, and yesterday flags No. 2314 and No. 6798 were hoisted at the Castle flagstaff—the first indicating that there was every appearance of foul weather, and the second warning shipping to prepare for it.

AN important point of law was decided by Mr. Kemball in a recent appeal case from Broach, in which Mr. Ghirdherlal Dayaldas, pleader of the High Court, was one of the defendants. It was urged in defence that the plaint not having been verified in the Court nor in the presence of the Subordinate Judge, the proceedings of the lower court were illegal. This plea has been overruled and a decree given for the plaintiff with costs. Mr. Kemball in giving judgment remarked that the line of defence adopted by Mr. Ghirdherlal was not creditable to his position.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A LATE KAZEE.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Hajee Ebrrahim Jaytakur, Kazee of the Jumma Musjid, appeared with Mr. Starling, and laid an information against Mahomed Syed Shanker, charging him with misappropriation of the funds of the Musjid. The informant stated that he had been appointed to his office in 1869, and that defendant had held the office from 1834 till he succeeded him. On examining the books he had found a deficiency of Rs. 29,000, which he believed had been misappropriated by the defendant. He therefore charged him with criminal misappropriation under sections 403, 406, and 409 of the Penal Code, and prayed that warrants might be granted for his apprehension and for searching his house, as he believed the money was secreted there. The Magistrate granted the warrants.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 14th June, was 278, being 5 less than in the preceding week, 167 less than the total of the week ending 15th June 1869, and 183 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 82 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	5	1
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	2	...	3	3	3	...	18	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Market	75,402	2	3	...	3	3	5	...	24	9
Mandwee	41,152	6	4	...	4	2	1	...	18	13
Chuckla	41,442	2	7	...	5	6	5	...	29	18
Oomburkharee	63,020	2	6	...	4	4	...	...	20	14
Dongree	60,259	1	4	...	2	3	...	...	12	7
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	5	...	3	6	3	...	24	1
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	9	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	4	1	...	3	4	2	...	16	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	9	9
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	8	3
Khetwaree	29,177	...	6	1	3	...	1	...	13	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	7	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	8	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	14	...	3	2	2	2	25	...
Parel	7,002	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Seo	12,078	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	8	...
Bombay	816,562	19	67	3	48	42	35	3	278	82
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		35	151	13	30	13	35	8	361	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	3	1	...	6	1	...	...	12	...
Brahmin	1	3	1	1	3	2	...	14	1
Linguet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhatia	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	1
Hindoo of other Caste	9	27	1	20	19	17	2	118	42
Hindoo out-caste	...	6	...	3	1	2	...	15	4
Mussulman	3	16	...	8	14	5	...	61	27
Parsee	...	8	1	5	2	5	1	31	3
Jew	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Native-Christian	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	1
Negro-African	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	67	3	48	42	35	3	278	82
Corresponding week 1869	56	67	15	41	67	39	6	345	71

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

RAILWAY OFFENCE.

A short time ago, James Cameron, a guard in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. Hosking, full-power Magistrate of Broach, with being intoxicated whilst actually employed on the railway in the discharge of his duty as a guard. It appears that on the 26th March last, the up local train from Baroda arrived at Broach at about 10 A.M. The Station Master at Broach went to the brake van and found the prisoner inside and saw he was intoxicated. He was leaning against a box containing letters and picking them up and letting them fall again. He was asked whether he had any packages for Broach, and he replied he had two. The station master searched the brake and found there was one package for Broach, and considering the guard incapable of taking charge of the train, he suspended him and put another man in charge.

The prisoner has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE DICTATES OF A HINDOO'S BELLY.

A Hindoo named Succaram Narine was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with having stolen a bag containing ornaments, notes, and rupees, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of Mr. Luximon Gungadhur, to which charge he pleaded guilty, adding that he had only committed the theft in obedience to the dictates of his belly!

Mr. Luximon Gungadhur, the complainant, who is a money-collector to Mr. Venayekrao Juggunnath, stated that the prisoner was formerly in the service of Mr. Hurry Balkrishna, in whose house he (complainant) lived. At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, he had seen the bag containing the ornaments and money safe in his cupboard. During the day he was absent at the Small Cause Court on business, and on his return in the evening he was told that his cupboard was open, and on his going to the cupboard he missed his money bag. Prisoner had been in the house in the morning; and on discovering his loss he asked for prisoner but found he had left. About nine o'clock that night he reported the matter to the police authorities, and on being asked if he suspected any one, he mentioned the prisoner. Succaram however stoutly denied the charge, and was then taken to the chowkey at Dhobie Talao, where he still protested his innocence. Prisoner was then taken back to complainant's house by a European constable, and caused the box of another man to be opened and searched, but nothing was found. The sepoy then said to the prisoner something to this effect—"Come now, this sort of thing won't do; tell us where the things are at once;" and Succaram took the police and the prosecutor to the house of a tobacconist in Null, and asked the tobacconist to let him have the things he had left there that afternoon at four o'clock. The bag was produced by the tobacconist, and contained the prosecutor's ornaments, and the exact sum of money which prosecutor had lost.

The Magistrate said he thought the prisoner ought to be flogged, but as this was his first appearance in Court, he would sentence him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the County Jail.

A PARSEE STUDENT AND HIS LIBRARY.

It's quite a change to find among the usual formal language of Courts, an information such as the following which was laid before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court on Wednesday. The informant was Mr. Behramji Behmanji Patel, and he said—

I am a student. About two months ago, my brother made up his mind to part with his library, comprising English and Foreign language books, to the number of 800 volumes, and in the presence of Mr. Mahomed Suchedina, requested me to manage about the sale, just as it were my own library. Mr. Mahomed will attest to this, that he asked me "to consider his library as *my own*, and manage to dispose of it the best way I could." In pursuance of a request from me and my brother, Mr. Mahomed Suchedina brought, on or about the 4th of May 1870, two Mehmon booksellers, Vaveel and Habeeb by name, having both their shops on the Kalkadevi road. These men arranged *with me* to buy up the library at the rate of 3½d. per shilling of new and 2½d. of second-hand re-bound books; and immediately took out the new books, which were in an open book case, and jotted down their prices. This done, they took out the second-hand books which, for want of room in our present lodging, were laid up in a wooden box. They had taken out almost two-thirds of them, laid them flat on the ground, and commenced jotting down their prices, when they heard the funeral cry of a Mahomedan procession, and urged their obligation to attend it. They swore (in the hearing of Mr. Mahomed Suchedina) to return very soon to complete the bargain. As one of them had in the meantime called up coolies, they both begged my permission to let them take away the books whose prices were already jotted down, and swore again to return very soon to carry away the "old books." Relying on their word I gave the permission: but since then, they did not fulfil their promise to buy up the second-hand books. It was expressly agreed upon that they should buy up all books that were not "new," excepting those that were "torn-up," were to be counted as second-hand, but these conditions they have failed to observe. They have, moreover, sold away a great part of our new books to Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Setna, and I now charge them with breach of trust, and for having removed goods under false pretences without paying anything for them, and pray that summonses may be issued against them.

The Magistrate ordered summonses to issue.

CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY DETAINING A FEMALE.

A case of a rather curious character was disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court on Wednesday afternoon. The charge was brought at the instance of Sonabai, the widow of Babajee Bhugwuntrao, against Ballajee Bhugwuntrao, Dinanath Atmaram, Dhackjee Balkristna and Moreshwar Succaram.

Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Chalk for the defence.

The charge was that of wrongful confinement and insult and annoyance to create a breach of the peace. The following was a statement of the case for the prosecution:—Plaintiff's late husband and the first defendant were brothers, the sons of one Bhugwantrao Ramchandra, deceased. Babajee is now dead and the said Bugwantrao died intestate. The first defendant has now lodged in Court a will, alleged to be the will of Bhugwantrao Ramchandra. The plaintiff disputes the same and says it is a forgery. The two other defendants are attestive witnesses to the will and are concerned in upholding the fabrication. The first defendant alleges that the plaintiff is not entitled to anything and is now wasting the property and removing it. The first defendant has presented his petition in the Insolvent Court and his property is now vested in the Official Assignee. The Official Assignee, being informed that the defendant was removing the property, kept his men to watch the property and intending to take a list thereof. The defendant having heard of it, wanted to avoid it and to conceal the property, but they could not conceal it unless they had removed the plaintiff out of the way, or else she would discover the same. The first defendant with the assistance of the others therefore locked up the plaintiff in the rear part of the house and kept her so locked up for some hours without any food. The house in which the parties live consists of two partitions connected with each other, the one is the principal building and behind it and attached to it is the cookroom, with a set of bedrooms above it. In one of these bedrooms the plaintiff lives, the other bedroom is occupied by the defendant Dhackjee Balkristna. The defendants therefore locked up the communication between the principal house and the said outhouse or cookroom, so that the defendant could not go into the house but was obliged to stay in the bedroom or in the cookroom for the whole day. The defendant Dinanath Atmaram locked up the room and all the defendants were present at the time. Plaintiff asked them not to do so, as she would have to go into the house to take her meals, &c., but they declined to open it, but set to abuse her in the most indecent manner. The plaintiff's children then began to cry, and the plaintiff threatened to break open the door unless it was opened. The defendant Dinanath Atmaram thereupon opened the door at about twelve noon, and let the children go into the house, but would not allow plaintiff to go. The defendant locked up the door again. She thereupon told one Narayen Madhoba, through the window of her room, who sent her daughter with the meals, but she was not allowed to go into the house. Narayen Madhoba then sent his servant with the daughter and threatened to call the police in, when the defendants (except the first), who were in the house, opened the door and let the daughter in.

The hearing of the case lasted for several days, and at the close the Magistrate acquitted the first defendant Ballajee, and committed the other three for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

From a return which has just been issued it appears that in the year ended 30th of September last there were in England 2,298 brewers, 69,369 victuallers, 49,130 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3,151 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises; also 18,902 victuallers who brew their own beer, besides 10,250 persons who were licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises brewed by themselves, and 490 who brewed beer which they were licensed to sell not to be drunk on the premises. The brewers consumed during the period referred to 32,636,328 bushels of malt; the victuallers, 7,219,107; the persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 3,276,576; and the persons licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 330,894. No return is given of the number of persons who sold, on or off the premises, unadulterated beer; and perhaps there would be some difficulty in finding any figures to fill a column set aside for this purpose.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 16th June, 12-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th June, 6-7 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 16th June, 9-35 A.M.; via Turkey, 15th June, 12-30 P.M. America, via Russia, 16th June, 3-5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Lines beyond cleared; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—16th June, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th June, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 57 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th June, 6.7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th June, 12-58 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th June, 9-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 28 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th June, 10-21 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 6 minutes.

America via Russia, 15th June, 11-55 P.M., American Time. Time in transit, 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 47		0 6
"	Calcutta	8 7		2 14
"	Madras	one	in	6 29
"	Galle	one	in	1 37

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 16th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 92 cents.

Cannanore, 16th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·850, rainfall 1 inch 30 cents.

Tuticorin, 16th June, 10 A.M.—Weather gloomy, wind westerly, thermometer 87, barometer 29·76.

Carwar, 16th June, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

Mangalore, 16th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th June, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,110	5	0
Merchandize	1,03,208	14	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph	422	5	0
Total Rs.	1,40,741	8	6

Corresponding week in June, 1869.
Open 307¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,875	15	2
Merchandize	63,063	4	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	688	15	9
Electric Telegraph	552	0	0
Total Rs.	1,04,180	3	10
Increase	36,561	4	8

GOLDSMITH alias GOLTCHMAN.

We understand that Mr. F. Goldsmith, *alias* F. Goltchman, who was convicted on the 11th April 1867 by the High Court under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, for fraudulently and knowingly using a forged telegram with the intention of getting Messrs. Ellis and Co. of Agra to cash a cheque which he (Goldsmith) had drawn on a Bombay Bank, is now practising as a pleader at Jubbulpore. As this gentleman, previous to his conviction, was no pleader, we are at a loss to understand how, when, and where, he has since obtained a certificate. We are certain the officials of Jubbulpore, like all those in Central India, are far too intelligent and cautious to allow any individual on his mere *ipse dixit* to act as a professional man, without his producing some evidence of his being qualified. We suppose, therefore, that this gentleman is qualified; but we cannot help thinking that, besides an examination in law and procedure, an investigation should be made into the private character of those to whom the interests of the public are to be entrusted. The mofussil bar form undoubtedly a most respectable and intelligent body of men, but there *are* some few members at whose sharp practice Old Bailey lawyers, and it may be Old Bailey prisoners, would blush.—*Pioneer*, June 14.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, May 27.)

Her Majesty is still at Balmoral.

A petition has been presented in the House of Lords protesting against the act of the Governor of Singapore in removing a judge on his own responsibility.

The remaining clauses of the Irish Land Bill have passed through Committee in the House of Commons.

A motion to disestablish the Welsh Church has been rejected on a division, and the Premier announced that the Cabinet would maintain Church and State in England.

The extraordinary process of expelling strangers from the House of Commons was resorted to on a discussion of the Contagious Diseases Bill on May 24.

Leave has been given to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to horse-racing. It is proposed to abolish two-year-old racing and to make it illegal to accept bets.

The trial of the Greek brigands has taken place at Athens, and seven of them have been sentenced to death. The case has been brought before both Houses of the Legislature. Ministers promise full inquiry.

The Fenian insurgents have taken up arms, and have made an attack upon the Canadian frontier, in which they have been repulsed by the Canadian troops and volunteers, and their General has been arrested by the Americans. The Fenians have taken to flight.

The official declaration of the Plebiscite took place in Paris on May 21, when the Emperor expressed his sentiments in a speech to the Chamber.

The Duke of Saldanha has, by the help of the Army, forced the King of Portugal to accept him as Premier.

The whole of the Danish Ministry have tendered their resignation in consequence of an unfavourable vote against them.

Four Englishmen have been carried off by brigands in Spain.

A whole family of seven persons have been cruelly murdered near Uxbridge.

The House of Lords has reversed the decree in favour of Mr. William Elphinstone Underwood against the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund.

Three of the students at Christ Church, Oxford, have been expelled, and others rusticated.

Obituary of the Week.—The Baroness de la Zouch; the Hon. Frances Wyndham; Dr. C. W. Stocker; Mr. Peter Blackburn, late M.P. for Stirling; Mr. Mark Lemon, late editor of *Punch*; Colonel Macdonell, C.B.; Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart; Mr. J. E. Vivian, J.P. for Cornwell; Sir John Simeon, M.P.; W. Burrell, Esq., Mad. Med. Ret.; Colonel E. A. Farquharson, Bom. Ret.; Capt. J. Clarke, late Canadian Rifles; Capt. L. W. Desborough, late 27th Reg.; Lady Adelaide Murray; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, late 61st Reg.; the Countess Harley-Teleki; Lieut. H. B. Baker, R.E.; Staff Assist. Surgeon R. B. Carson; Admiral C. Crowdy; J. H. Frere, Jun.; G. B. Hampton, Ben. Uncovenanted Ser.; Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. J. St. J. Hovenden, R. E.; Lady Moon; Maj.-Gen. G. B. Payne, R. Marines, Vice-Admiral Shepheard; Captain F. D. Swann, late Gren. Guards.

Twice in one article the *Saturday Review* notices with disfavour the tactics of the Lancashire merchants. The Manchester papers, it seems, are just now clamouring for the admission of mercantile men into the Council of India—a good enough idea in itself, but preposterous when founded, as it is in this instance, upon Captain Sprye's ululations at not being allowed to run a railway from Burmah into China. Captain Sprye's idea ought to have been forgotten by this time, and it shows the crass selfishness of the clamourers that they can found a complaint upon it. The next point on which the *Saturday Review* gets the Lancashire gentlemen on the hip is their absurd demands relative to the extension of cotton cultivation in this country. They have obviously not the least idea that they are theorizing about a people who in their own way are as shrewd men of business as themselves, and who will rush into cotton when they are certain that cotton will pay.—*Pioneer.*

The system lately pursued by the New York journals of furnishing their readers with a synopsis of the most important sermons delivered on Sundays at the various churches seems likely to lead to unpleasantness. According to the *Scotsman* the Rev. C. B. Smyth, a United Presbyterian clergyman in the States, has been charged by his Presbytery with the following misdemeanours:—1st. After he had finished the sermon, he called together the six reporters who were present, and asked them to take some refreshments. 2nd. That he then led them to a well-known liquor and refreshment saloon in the avenue near by. 3rd. That they passed in by the private door. 4th. That beefsteak and oysters having been ordered, he turned to the reporters and asked them what they would drink 5th. That their orders having been given, he himself requested the barkeeper to bring him some of the same. 6th. That this turned out to be gin and milk, of the former of which liquid he took five fingers. 7th. That he swallowed the dose with evident relish. 8th. That the viands having been disposed of, all arose to leave, and Mr. Smyth turned to the barkeeper carelessly, requesting him to "hang that up." Mr. Smyth seems to have admitted the soft impeachment—he took the reporters to the restaurant in order that they might make use of his notes of the sermon. He needed stimulants; but the very fact of his choosing gin and milk showed he was not in the habit of using them. The drink is rare, he said, and its virtues are peculiar—he hoped the extenuating circumstances would be sufficient to acquit him. One of the reporters whom he had entertained said, on examination, that he mentioned the circumstance of his hospitable treatment to the editor while giving in his notes, and on the following morning was astonished to find, instead of the sermon being printed, that the editor had prominently published the charges above mentioned. The Presbytery thought the rev. gentleman's example was bad; if he wished liquor for medicinal purposes he should have gone to a drug store; if his church was too far to go home and back he should have brought lunch, or gone without until his return home. In order, however, that due deliberation might be given to the matter, a committee was appointed to investigate and report to the court.

Mr. LAING ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—The state of public opinion in India with reference to the increased income-tax is so unsatisfactory that, as an ex-Finance Minister for that country, I am induced to offer through your pages a few suggestions, which are the result of considerable experience and reflection.

The radical complaint of India is that, owing to interference from Downing-street, a large portion of her expenditure is withdrawn from her control, and she is compelled to frame her Budgets on principles different from those acted on in England and other countries. It is unfair to throw on Sir R. Temple the exclusive blame of deficits which are the inevitable result of orders from home, enjoining the Indian Government to debit revenue with capital charges. No Government in Europe, and, I may add, no private company, ever thinks of charging to current revenue such things as extraordinary outlay on permanent public works, interest during construction on unfinished railways, &c., which in India are so charged and create the deficit. What would have been said in England if the attempt had been made to impose a 1s. income-tax in order to pay for fortifying the dockyards out of current revenue, and what would have been the state of public opinion if this had been enforced, in the teeth of the British Press and Parliament, by a mandate from Calcutta? If India were an independent country, the difficulty would vanish, for she would do as all other civilized countries do under similar circumstances—viz., raise money by terminable loans to pay for extraordinary public works, rather than attempt to pay for them by oppressive and unpopular taxation.

The fact is, that in financial, as in most other matters, extremes are generally false, and the right course is for the most part a middle one. Because many nations have of late years borrowed extravagantly, it has become the fashion to declaim against all borrowing, and a reputation for financial purism has been often sought by speeches in favour of imposing taxes to reduce debt. In England such speeches do no great harm, for the practical good sense of the House of Commons and the impatience of the British taxpayer impose limits which no Chancellor of the Exchequer ventures to transgress. But the case is different when the speeches are made in England and the taxpayer is 2,000 miles off in India. And yet India is, perhaps, of all countries that in which it is most difficult to strain taxation, and especially direct taxation, beyond a moderate limit.

One must have been in India to understand the really formidable objections which exist to an income-tax on the English model. The idea of an inquisition into incomes is abhorrent from the Oriental mind. Evasion, only too common even in England, becomes almost a virtue in the East, and the point of honour is to cheat the assessor. Suspicion and alarm are also carried to an extent which, to an European mind, appears almost incredible. When I was in India there were several well-authenticated cases of suicide, committed by persons in respectable positions, for no other motive than to escape assessment for the income-tax. A barbarous frontier tribe revolted, and when the cause was investigated it was found that some over-zealous collectors had sent the Chiefs assessment papers under Schedule D. Moreover, the native agents, through whom the details of assessment and collection of an income-tax must necessarily be worked, are often corrupt, and too apt to extort money by abusing the authority of their position, and playing upon the imaginary terrors of those subjected to assessment. The result is that the *minimum* of income is obtained from the native population with a *maximum* of annoyance and discontent.

Then, as regards the European portion of the community, the income-tax falls heavily on a class of men who, as a general rule, are ill able to support it,—viz., the officers of the civil and military services. The days are long gone by when fortunes could be made in India; and the increased cost of living, the support of families in England, and other things which have become necessities have reduced the governing class in India, as a general rule, to the position of poor gentlemen. They are probably the finest class of administrators in the world, take them all in all; thorough English gentlemen, developed by the responsibilities of their position often into soldiers and statesmen—almost always into men of intelligence and acquirements. But they are poor, and, as a general rule, have a hard struggle to maintain their position. It seems cruel to take 6d. or 7d. in the pound off such men's incomes, which were almost the terms of the contract under which they enlisted for service in an unhealthy climate, for no State necessity, but to enable some Secretary of State to boast that he is a rigid financier, by charging the cost of building barracks and constructing forts and railways to annual revenue, and thus manufacturing a deficit when the Budgets of any other civilized State in the world would show a surplus.

After all, there are worse things than a National Debt, provided it be used and not abused. It is an undeniable fact that the only countries which have no National Debt are those which, like Persia and Afghanistan, have no roads, schools, police, no security for life or property; and that as wealth, commerce, and civilization advance National Debts do, somehow or other, appear and advance with them. I put it broadly,—Is it better for India that some 20 years hence she shall find herself with a National Debt of £150,000,000, instead of £130,000,000, or that she shall be exasperated by the attempt to raise £2,000,000 a year for the next 20 years by an income-tax, or, as another alternative, be condemned to remain without proper public buildings, roads, railways, and irrigation works until she can pay for them out of surplus revenue? Of these alternatives I have no hesitation in saying that I prefer the first, and that I believe India will be more prosperous and contented if it be adopted; while content and prosperity will again so react on her finances that she will be positively better off, as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence, with the larger debt: that is, the revenue will grow faster than the debt, and the burden of a debt of £150,000,000 will be relatively less ten or twelve years hence than that of £100,000,000 is now.

Of course, these remarks must be taken with obvious limitations. The permission to make loans must not be made an excuse for extravagance, and the line must be properly drawn between charges which belong to revenue and capital charges. Enlightened economy must always be the soul of sound finance; but upon this head India has much to complain of from the same cause,—viz., home interference. The amalgamation of the local European with the Queen's Army, which was carried out in opposition to the opinion of Lord Canning and every good Indian authority, undeniably gave India a worse instrument of defence at a greater cost. Worse I mean, not as an army, but less reliable for Indian purposes, in the event of another Crimean war straining the resources of England nearer home. And this amalgamation has entailed an extra cost of certainly not less than £1,000,000 a year on the finances of India.

Again, even admitting the amalgamation as an accomplished fact, the manner in which it has been effected has been unnecessarily expensive. It has been a signal instance of penny wisdom and pound folly, beginning with a niggardly disregard of the rights and feelings of a most valuable and deserving body of Indian officers, and ending with an unnecessary profusion of expense in order to allay the storm which was created. Having sat in council with Lord Canning during the time when the amalgamation was carried out, I can state with perfect confidence that if the Government in India had been allowed to act in its own way a large saving of ultimate expense might have been made, with infinitely less dissatisfaction to the service. In other military arrangements, also, it is a constant source of complaint that no check exists over the home expenditure, and that the efforts of the Government to economize are too often sacrificed to the wishes of the House Guards or to the exigencies of English Estimates. Even trifles assume importance in a country where public opinion is fast becoming a power, and where a native press is daily extending its influence. For instance, the ball given to the Sultan at the India Office was objected to not without reason, when it is considered that it was practically a fête given to the *élite* of London society at the cost of India, of which no estimate or even explanation was ever submitted to any authoritative organ of public opinion in the country which paid for it.

There is one other reason which makes very tender treatment necessary on the part of England in dealing with Indian taxation. If India were an independent country, or even an independent colony like Canada, she would undoubtedly do as Canada has done—that is when pressed for money increase import duties. Rather than impose an income-tax, it is absolutely certain that India, if left to herself would raise the import duty on British manufactures to the point which would give the largest revenue, say, to 15 or 20 per cent. But how would Lancashire like this? For my own part, I will not say that the interests of India are sacrificed to those of Lancashire, for I think it a fair arrangement that India should keep her markets open for British manufactures, in consideration of the advantage she derives from the British connexion in raising capital in London at very moderate interest for railways and other public purposes; but if by throwing the cost of such works on revenue you make increased taxation inevitable, I cannot deny that India has a just grievance if you say you shall meet your deficit by an income-tax, no matter how unpopular, rather than by moderate import duties.

There is one other important point in Indian finance as to which I should like to say a few words,—viz., the opium revenue. I had reason when in India to consider this most anxiously, and the conclusion I came to was this:—That it was as secure a source of income as any other; but on one condition,—viz., that the supply should be kept large and the price moderate, so as to prevent an undue stimulus being given to the growth of the native poppy in China. This rule was acted on in my time, but it has since been departed from. There is always a temptation to limit the growth of Bengal opium, for by so doing the cost of production is diminished, while for two or three years the rise of prices in China keeps up the gross return from a smaller number of chests. But it is a short-sighted policy, for excessive prices and by extending the native cultivation of the poppy, which we now know to be large, and driving the high-priced Indian article out of the field. We are now suffering from this cause, and immediate steps ought to be taken to revert to the only sound system of earning our revenue from a larger number of chests of opium at moderate prices.

In conclusion, I must repeat what I have often said, that, in spite of all drawbacks, India is financially one of the most prosperous States in the civilized world. No other State has done anything like so much out of revenue, and, according to the principles adopted in every Budget from Paris to Petersburg, there has always been a surplus. The National Debt is extremely moderate, and the country is progressing with unexampled rapidity. All that is wanted is to recognize the fact that there is a great and growing public opinion which cannot safely be disregarded, and therefore that the more matters are left to the Government in India, upon which such public opinion acts, and the less they are interfered with by distant and irresponsible authorities the better.—I remain, your obedient servant,

S. LAING.

Brighton, May 18.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, May 27.

Mr. Goldney rose to call the attention of the House to the petition of Major-Generals Miller, Nott, and Ludlow on behalf of the officers and men of the late Sir G. C. Whitlock's force employed during the war in India in 1857-58, and to move an humble address to Her Majesty that their claim to have 25,60,000 rupees and other debts, due to the Kirwee chiefs, treated as a booty, may be fully inquired into, and referred for the decision of a legally constituted tribunal. He said he wished to treat the subject from the view of a civilian. He had no personal interest in it; nor did he happen to know any of the parties who would be benefited if the prayer of the petition were complied with. When the mutiny in India broke out every inducement was offered to our troops to put down the rebellion. The Governor-General, while endeavouring to guard against pillage, caused to be published proclamations in which the soldiers were informed that every proper provision would be made for distributing among them any booty to which they might become entitled. For a long course of years the Court of Admiralty had exercised jurisdiction over navy prizes, and in respect of operations in which the army and navy were combined it had decided as to what was booty and as to the manner in which it should be distributed. But up to the year 1839 the Treasury, with an appeal to the Privy Council, generally decided as to what should be considered booty for the army when it carried on operations by itself, and as to the manner in which that booty should be distributed. By an Act of the 3rd and 4th of Her Majesty, the whole power of dealing with questions of prize money for the army was transferred to the Court of Admiralty; and in 1864, during a discussion on the subject of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, that Act was brought under the notice of Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston had expressed an opinion that all cases of disputed prize money should be determined by the High Court of Admiralty, and that opinion was supported in a work published in 1867 under the authority of the Indian Department. That was the footing upon which matters stood at the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. It had been decided in the Deccan case that not only all property acually captured by the troops should be regarded as booty, but also all moneys that found their way into the hands of the East India Company in consequence of the war. Three orders had been issued by Lord Canning, in 1857 and 1858, taking a similar view of this question. At the time of the mutiny the Kirwee chiefs, who were in rebellion, held promissory notes of the East India Company, payable to order on demand, to the amount of a quarter of a million, which sum they had deposited in the hands of the company, and that sum clearly belonged to the army as booty under the decision in the Deccan case. When Banda and Kirwee were captured, the promissory notes were found among the booty, and there was evidence to show that they should be treated as prize money. Those officers who were engaged in the affair had presented a memorial to the Queen, praying that the notes should be so dealt with. The value of the booty was then estimated at £700,000, but when the matter was remitted to the Admiralty Court the sum amounted to only £500,000, and the memorialists prayed that the value of the promissory notes should be added. The Treasury, in reply, offered to hear the parties by one counsel within ten days; and the memorialists, pleased with their success, expressed their satisfaction at the great impartiality and condescension of the Lords of the Treasury. ("Hear," from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) But that condescension was not continued, because on their making requests for information, including a request for a copy of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on a precisely similar point these requests were not complied with.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said probably the hon. member was not aware that the document could not be found, and that it was so stated.

Mr. Goldney proceeded to observe that he thought the memorialists had acted indiscreetly in pressing the matter in the way they had, but the Lords of the Treasury should not have come to a decision on such slight considerations as they had after hearing only one counsel. It was ultimately decided that the troops actually engaged in the capture were entitled to the booty. In the year 1860, however, when the claims of the troops were being urged, the question as to the promissory notes was referred to several authorities in India, who were divided in opinion as to whether the troops were entitled to them or not. The dispute went on for some years, and eventually it was determined that they did belong to the soldiers. He mentioned these circumstances in order to show the great difficulties interposed to prevent the men from deriving any advantage from the prize they had actually captured. This either was booty or it was not, and the army was entitled to be satisfied on such a point by the decision of a competent tribunal. (Hear, hear.) The opinion of the Duke of Wellington was that Orders in Council by the Governor-General of India were binding upon the Government, and he maintained that after the Orders in Council at the end of 1857 and the commencement of 1858 the troops had a right to expect that this money would have become their prize. He thought it exceedingly unwise to refuse the claim of the army to have a decision on this subject, to have their rights fairly recognized and adjudicated upon by a legal tribunal. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving a humble address praying for a legal inquiry.

Colonel Anson, in seconding this motion, desired to express no opinion as to the legal right of the troops to this money, but simply to support their claim to a decision from a court of law. (Hear, hear.) Soldiers, who were not as a rule lawyers, when they came to read this debate to-morrow, would say it was perfectly clear that they had a legal right to this money, for the Government would not otherwise have been afraid to refer the matter to legal decision. (Hear, hear.) Now, upon these matters he had had some experience. He was the English Commissioner appointed to divide the spoil and plunder taken at the Summer Palace at Pekin, and in that capacity he had a quarrel with his French colleague, who told him that he was utterly ignorant of the noble art of looting, and was unaware of some obscure code of honour by which his decisions ought to be regulated. To this he expressed his regret, adding that that was only the third Imperial palace at whose sacking he had assisted, but that he should, he hoped, be better instructed on the subject by the time he came to assist at the taking of the Tuileries. ("Hear," and a laugh.) With an army such as ours, from which we expected twice as much work as was expected from the army of any other nation, it was impossible to get on unless discipline and the power of the officers over their men were thoroughly preserved, and this necessity existed more especially in India, where our troops had to contend not only against overwhelming enemies but apathetic allies. (Hear, hear.) Those who were acquainted with the history of the Indian War would acknowledge that the turning-point in the Mutiny was the storming of Delhi by two or three thousand of our troops. Those troops were almost lost in the vastness of the place, and if the soldiers had given way to straggling or gratified their tendency to plunder India would probably have been lost to us. (Hear, hear.) But they were told that the plunder would be divided among them, and, placing implicit faith in their officers and in the Government, they resisted the temptation. Our army was the only army in the world where there was any system of distribution of the prizes of war. He would give an illustration to show how it worked. When we were advancing on Pekin the English army was on the right, and our allies, the French, upon the left. On arriving where we expected to find a very large force of the enemy our allies were no longer to be found, and it was not until early next morning that we discovered that, by some extraordinary mistake, they had marched straight across our rear, had gained the Summer Palace, and spent the night in plunder. Three days after the French army ceased to exist, there were neither regiments nor organization; but during the whole of that time the English army were encamped in front of the gates of Pekin, and not a single man was found in the Summer Palace. He mentioned that to show the difference of discipline, which arose altogether from the fact that in our army the men knew that they would receive what they fairly gained in time of war, and that it would be distributed to them afterwards. It was the reverse in the French army, and, therefore, the French soldiers took what they could get. If the Government were to arrogate to themselves the right of deciding upon these questions, they would very materially shake the confidence of the soldiers. It was of the utmost importance to the discipline of the English army that the Government should consent to allow this question to be tried by a court of law and not settle it themselves in an arbitrary manner. (Hear, hear.)

The Attorney-General said far be it from him to dispute the justice of the eulogy pronounced by the hon. and gallant gentleman on our troops in India, or to disparage the importance of the services they had rendered to their country in suppressing the Indian Mutiny. Those services were invaluable; he was sure they were appreciated highly by all, and not least by Her Majesty's Government; and he was certain that neither the Government nor any man in that House would grudge to those troops any booty or any remuneration to which they were entitled by the amplest construction it was possible to put on the rules of prize. It was satisfactory to know that a sum amounting to about £550,000, had already been distributed among those troops; and if they were entitled to that further sum by all means let them have it. But he thought he should be enabled to show to the House conclusive reason why it was impossible for the Government to agree to the present motion. The first reason he had to allege was that that matter had been referred to a competent tribunal, with the consent of the claimants, indeed at their desire, that they had been fully heard before that tribunal, and that that tribunal had decided. His hon. and learned friend laboured under some misapprehension as to the law relating to the matter, and also as to the nature of the tribunal competent to deal with prize cases. There was no positive law whatever bearing on the subject. All booty belonged to the Crown, and it was at the absolute discretion of the Crown how it should be divided. The Courts of law had more than once said that that question was not a legal one. He might refer to a case in Chancery which was quoted by his hon. and learned friend—that of the Rajah of Coorg—in which this was said:—

> "Where the property of a captive Prince is taken by a hostile sovereign Power in war, no Court of Justice has jurisdiction over the transaction."

And the great Deccan case, which his hon. and learned friend cited as a great authority in his favour, was decided by the very same tribunal which his hon. and learned friend now sought to depreciate,—namely, by the Treasury. The Treasury was, and always had been, recognized as the proper tribunal for advising Her Majesty in these matters; and his hon. and learned friend would find, if he would turn to the report of the case of the army of the Deccan, that on an application being made to the Privy Council to entertain it, the Privy Council refused to do so, on the ground that Her Majesty's Treasury was the proper Court for the determination of the question. Therefore, the only great case that had been decided at all on prize law was one that had been decided by the very tribunal which his hon. and learned friend sought to depreciate. His hon. and learned friend appeared to be under the further misapprehension that that jurisdiction of the Board of Treasury had now been transferred to a legal tribunal. That was not so. There had been no transference whatever. The Board of Treasury still retained the same functions which it had exercised before, and which it exercised in the great Deccan case, and exercised, as far as he could understand, to the satisfaction of his hon. and learned friend. The 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 66, said no more than this—that if Her Majesty thought fit, by Order in Council she might send a case for consideration before the Court of Admiralty; but the jurisdiction of the Treasury, which existed and was exercised before, still remained; and it was a question for the discretion of Her Majesty whether she should go out of her way by Order in Council to transfer a case of that kind for consideration to the Court of Admiralty. Therefore, he said that matter had been heard by a competent tribunal. He said further that it had been heard with the consent, he might almost say at the request, and with the full concurrence of the claimants; and he said, also, that it had been fully and completely heard. He confessed he was somewhat surprised to hear his hon. and learned friend, in a rather sneering manner, say the case had been argued by only one counsel, especially, too, as it had been argued, most fully and most elaborately, by his hon. and learned friend the member for Oxford (Mr. Vernon Harcourt), than whom no man was more competent to do so, and who urged everything that he could urge on behalf of the claimants. He was the more surprised to hear that objection from a lawyer, seeing that in almost every special case, in arguments on demurrers, arguments in Courts of Error, involving questions of the highest importance, one counsel and one only was heard. Therefore, in hearing one counsel the tribunal of the Treasury adopted the course often followed by courts of law in cases of the utmost importance. He himself had appeared on behalf of the East Indian Government, and he would ask why were the parties who had submitted their case to a competent tribunal not be bound by its decision? If the decision had gone against himself, arguing the question on behalf of the East Indian Government, and he had disputed the competence of the tribunal, would it not have been said he was acting most unfairly? Even if the case had been referred to arbitration by the consent of both parties, surely both parties would have been bound to accept the award of the arbitrator. It would not be competent for the House to deal with a complicated case, but this was a simple one and involved no difficulty. The claim on behalf of troops as against the Crown was made in respect of certain promissory notes of the Indian Government, which it was alleged were captured at Kirwee—in other words, it was alleged that the Crown by its troops captured a debt due from itself, and the claim set up was that it should distribute that debt due from itself among the troops. The statement of the case disposed of it, and no prize court ever entertained so absurd a claim. But the promissory notes were never captured at all—a fact which had been conveniently ignored; they had been destroyed or transferred before the troops took Kirwee. Assuming that the notes had been captured, they were only a written acknowledgment on the part of the East India Company, which soon afterwards became the Crown, of so much owing to the Rao; but there was no such debt due, because, six months previously, payment of the notes had been stopped, on the ground that the Rao was in open rebellion, and a man could not invoke the laws he was in rebellion against. It could not be said that the Crown could have made a claim against the Company, because there was no claim against the company; and it was a conclusive answer to the claim against the Crown that, at the time of the alleged capture the Rao was in open rebellion. If the Rao had no claim how could any one else have one? The precedents which his hon. and learned friend had relied upon did not apply. In the Deccan case, the Company had in their hands money belonging to the Peishwa, and the Crown treated them as agents holding this property for him. Further, the Peishwa was an enemy, while the Rao was a rebel; and, therefore, different considerations applied to the two cases. If the Treasury had decided that a debt due from the Sovereign of a conquering army could be treated as a prize and could be captured, that decision was wrong, and the same tribunal was justified in reversing it. It was not as if the Treasury were bound by a long series of precedents; indeed, there were scarcely any; and if the Crown had been wrongly advised 30 years ago, that was no reason why it should be wrongly advised again. He trusted there would be no misunderstanding as to the Government wishing to treat the army with liberality. The troops had a large amount of booty; all that by the widest latitude could be described as such the Government willingly gave them; but their further claims were referred to the Treasury, without the expression of any desire to carry the matter to the Court of Admiralty, and the Treasury had decided that there was really no pretence for treating these notes as booty. In this case the debt, being due from the Sovereign of the capturing army, was extinguished by the rebellion, and upon these two grounds the case was clearly distinguishable from other cases in which the doctrine of constructive capture had been carried to great lengths.

Sir J. Hay did not propose to enter into the legal merits of the case, but suggested that there might be some good reason for the absence of the Solicitor-General on this occasion, the fact being that the hon. and learned gentleman took a different view of the law from the view taken by the Attorney-General. Now, when it was so difficult for two learned gentlemen to agree upon the law, how difficult it was for the army to understand that this House or the Government could be competent to decide. (Hear, hear.) The Solicitor-General was probably absent because his opinion was adverse to the Government, while the Attorney-General, holding a contrary opinion, was put forward to protect the Treasury, and to keep from the troops money that was justly due to them. One of the regulations under which the army in India acted said that the final jurisdiction in all disputed cases of prize money rested with the High Court of Admiralty, yet the Treasury now refused to allow the case to be adjudicated upon by this very Court.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the statement contained in this regulation was not true; it contradicted the Act of Parliamant.

Sir J. Hay was sorry that the Secretary of State for War should sanction regulations which contradicted an Act of Parliament; but how was a soldier to know this? (Hear, hear.) The soldier was punishable with death if he did not obey these regulations; and was the Chancellor of the Exchequer to rob the soldier of his money and tell him, when it suited the purpose of the Government, that the regulations stated that which was not true?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The hon. and gallant gentleman is attributing motives to me in very unparliamentary language. This money is the property of the Indian Government, and the Treasury has no more to do with it than the hon. and gallant gentleman himself.

Sir J. Hay asked, then, why was not the question referred for decision by the Court of Admiralty? He repeated that the Treasury were not impartial in this matter, and the Government, excepting the Solicitor-General, who did not agree with them, were doing that which would cause a want of confidence between the army and the Crown. This was not a just policy; it was not keeping faith with the soldiers who served the country. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Verney said there could be no doubt that at the present moment the feeling of the House was that the decision of the Treasury would not be satisfactory to the army, and that the question should be decided by a competent tribunal. (Hear, hear.) As representatives of the nation, the members of that House were called upon to convince the army that they were desirous of doing them justice.

Mr. Eastwick entered briefly into a history of the transactions which led to the present claims; and, while expressing his readiness to support any motion which had for its object the reward of our troops, contended that there were very serious objections to the proposal of the hon. member for Chippenham. The notes, he added, to which allusion had been made, had never been found because they had been carried away to the hills.

Mr. Whalley, in answer to the arguments advanced by the Attorney-General, denied that the decision of the Treasury could in any respect be regarded as that of a Court of law.

Colonel North said that some years ago he moved a humble address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the subject of the distribution of prize money generally throughout the army. Lord Palmerston, who was at that time Prime Minister, said the subject was a proper one for inquiry; a Royal Commission was appointed, and it reported that in disputed cases the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria should be put in force. The Lords of the Treasury issued a Minute in which they expressed their concurrence in that recommendation. The present Prime Minister was at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer. He regretted the absence of the Solicitor-General on the present occasion, because on two occasions the hon. and learned gentleman gave an opinion in favour of the claim now under consideration. He must observe that since he first entered the House he had never heard a declaration that astonished him more than the one made this evening by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman said that a statement contained in the Regulations for the army was not true because it was in contradiction of an Act of Parliament. The question before the House was not merely whether a sum of £250,000 should be paid or not, it was also whether the confidence which the soldiers had hitherto reposed in their officers and in the Government with respect to prize money should be shaken. The soldiers believed that the money now claimed would be paid out of the Treasury, if paid at all, and, therefore, they would not be satisfied if the matter were not referred to some disinterested tribunal.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The opening words of Mr. Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Bertrams," are as follows:—"This is undoubtedly the age of humanity—as far, at least, as England is concerned. A man who beats his wife is shocking to us; and a colonel who cannot manage his soldiers without having them beaten is nearly equally so. We are not very fond of hanging; and some of us go so far as to recoil, under any circumstances, from taking the blood of life. We perform our operations under chloroform; and it has even been suggested that those schoolmasters who insist on adhering in some sort to the doctrines of Solomon should perform their operations in the same guarded manner. If the disgrace be absolutely necessary, let it be inflicted; but not the bodily pain." This passage may afford a hint to those who have been so vigorously using their pens in discussing what some of our contemporaries call "The Whipping Question;" and who have been inditing epistles in favour of, or against, the flogging of boys and girls—which letters, on the *pro* side of the subject, might have been aptly dated from "Whipping 'em." According to the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," the wicked uncle of the "Babes in the Wood" thus declared his feigned purpose with regard to his niece:—

> "And Jane, as when girls have the dumps
> Fortune-hunters in scores to entrap 'em rise,
> Shall go to those worthy old frumps,
> The two Misses Tickler, of Clapham-rise."

Could not the modern Misses Tickler have an operating-room, like our fashionable dentists, where chloroform, laughing-gas, and other anæsthetics could be administered to the sufferer during the application of the birch-rod?—for, as a matter of course, these advocates of corporal punishment accept the literalness of the translation in Proverbs xiii. 24—xxiii. 13, 14 and took upon "the rod" only in the shape of the genuine old-fashioned birch, which is so intimately connected with the memory of the scholastic Dr. Busby, who, doubtless, would quote as a sufficient precedent that Milton himself had been horsed on the Cambridge flogging-block. But such schoolmasters, who delighted in castigation, were appropriately consigned, in Hood's poem, to the tantalizing tortures of the bottomless pit.—*Once a Week.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—SEVEN OF A FAMILY MURDERED.

The public mind has been painfully agitated this week by a frightful tragedy which has been perpetrated within twenty miles of the metropolis, and which is without its parallel in this country, at any rate within the memory of living man. The scene of the crime is a little agricultural village in Buckinghamshire, named Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge, and close on the Oxford road. Here in a somewhat secluded cottage standing a little way back from the road lived a working engineer or smith, named Marshall, with his family, consisting of his wife, three children—girls, aged respectively nine, seven, and four—and his mother and sister. Adjoining the house was a small forge, in which Marshall was accustomed to work. His sister, who lived with him, was to have been married on Tuesday last, and on Monday evening his sister-in-law called to make inquiries about the final arrangements for the wedding. She knocked at the door, but could make no one hear, and, looking through the window of the forge, could see nothing but a heap of sacks on the floor. She then sent for the police, and the door was forced open, when the whole family, seven in number, were found to have been murdered. Marshall himself was found dead in the forge, with his brains dashed out and his body covered by the sacks which the sister-in-law had seen on looking through the window. Mrs. Marshall's body was found at the bottom of the stairs in the cottage her sister in-law's body lay partly across her, and in different parts of the room were the bodies of the three children. All had probably been awakened by cries and noise proceeding from the forge—where a desperate struggle seems to have taken place—and had been met by the murderer and killed without trouble, for there was no sign of any struggle or disorder. The grandmother, the mother of Marshall, was found upstairs. She had, no doubt, been brained in her sleep. The weapons used by the murderer were a sledge hammer, a joiner's axe, and a square iron bar or forge poker. Marshall's youngest child, a boy sixteen months old, had been sent to a relative's to be out of the way of the wedding, and was the only member of the family who escaped. The murder is supposed to have been committed at an early hour on Sunday morning, for Marshall was an early riser, and his body when found had on it a clean shirt and clean stockings, evidently the beginning of his Sunday dress.

The murderer seems to have had no other object than robbery, and that of a very paltry character. He dressed himself in one of the murdered man's suits, and a woman stated at the inquest that she met a man on Sunday morning coming from Marshall's house, whom she took at first for Marshall himself, as he was dressed in his usual Sunday clothes. The criminal robbed Marshall of his boots and left his own, and he also took away Miss Marshall's watch and chain. This appears to have been the whole result of the massacre, and there also seems to be little doubt that the murderer has been arrested. The man on whom suspicion rests, and against whom the evidence is so strong as to amount almost to demonstration, gave the name of John Jones, but he is known to the police as John Jenkins and under various other names, and has been frequently convicted. On Saturday afternoon he engaged a bed at a common lodging-house at Uxbridge, where he met an acquaintance named Coombs. On Saturday night Jenkins went out, and when he returned on Sunday morning Coombs noticed that he had on a different suit of clothes from that in which he went out. This Jenkins accounted for by saying that he had been to his brothers's and got a suit of clothes from him. He lingered about Uxbridge until Tuesday morning, when he went to Reading. The news of the murder had meanwhile been spread abroad, Coombs's suspicions were aroused, and he communicated with the police, who took him with them to Reading, where Jenkins was discovered at a lodging-house and arrested. On being taken into custody he said, before any charge was made, "I have never murdered man, woman or child," and he attempted to pull a pistol out of his pocket, which was taken from him, and was found to be loaded up to the muzzle with powder and pieces of iron wire. The clothes he was wearing have been identified as Marshall's, some old clothes which were found in the murdered man's house have been identified as belonging to the prisoner, and the duplicate of Miss Marshall's watch, which he had pledged at Uxbridge, was found upon him, and the key of Marshall's house or shop was found in a cupboard in the house in which the prisoner was captured at Reading; so that the identification appears complete. Such were the facts of the case as they were known up to Thursday afternoon, when a new horror was added to the story by the discovery of certain circumstances which point strongly to the conclusion that the murderer is a brother of Marshall, who went out to Australia about eighteen years ago, and had never since been heard of. He bore a bad character at that time, and was, in fact, sent away by Marshall as a reprobate who would never do any good in this country. If this suspicion turns out to be well-founded, the criminal will have attained a pinnacle of infamy which few even of the most desperate murderers ever reach, for he will have slain not only his nieces and sister-in-law, but his own mother, brother, and sister.—*Pall Mall Budget*, May 27.

MR. AYRTON.

(*Spectator*, May 21.)

Mr. Bernal Osborne has revenged the wrongs of many a member on whom the present First Commissioner of Works has ruthlessly trampled, by dubbing Mr. Ayrton the "noble savage," and declaring him to be

> "As free as Nature first made Man,
> When wild in woods the noble savage ran."*

Nor was the sarcasm the less effective because it was delivered upon Mr. Ayrton in the course of a speech which supported him against the censure of Mr. Cowper-Temple. But heartily as the House appreciated Mr. Osborne's thrust, it was, like most of his thrusts, a somewhat random one, made on rather a superficial acquaintance with Mr. Ayrton's political character. No member of the House of Commons has, strictly speaking, less of the life of the "noble savage" in him than the First Commissioner of Works. His love of excruciation is not savagery, but a kind of political *gourmandise* of an intensely complex type; and as for the "nobility" of the ideal savage,—the love of "wild justice," the fortitude or indifference to pain, the taciturnity, the austere equanimity of that partly fictitious personage,—Mr. Ayrton has never evinced a sign of any such attribute. There is no quality more clearly the product of what we are pleased to term civilization, than that morbid propensity for always dropping corrosive-sublimate in his talk, which has done so much to make Mr. Ayrton the most unpopular man in the House of Commons. Mr. Ayrton, as we must candidly own, is, in this respect, completely impartial. He does not, like the "noble savage," display special ingenuities in torturing his enemies. Revenge is not the exciting principle of his secretion of venom. Fear is not, as in the case of the electric eel, the irritant which stimulates him to the discharge of his paralyzing shocks. On the contrary, he stings solely for the same kind of reason for which a child skips or a poet sings,—because Nature—no doubt an artificial nature, but still his nature—will have it so. He has never been accustomed to spare any one who came in his way,—from the Queen to the working-man—and, of course, members of Parliament who put questions to the First Commissioner of Works, and eminent architects employed by the Board of Works, cannot expect to escape Mr. Ayrton's functional discharges of sarcasm, when he bestows them with such grand impartiality on all created beings besides. He severely snubbed the Queen for her want of sympathy with "the living," on occasion of the Reform Demonstration in December, 1866; but he seized the same opportunity for a balancing sneer at the people who had made that demonstration, remarking that the vast number who had stayed away had given a striking proof of their "love of industry and home." If he delights in rending the City Corporations, and depositing the contents of his little poison-bags in the sleek cellular tissue of an otherwise comfortable Alderman, he delights no less in sending shooting pains through eminent Artists and Architects, and in blistering, if that be possible, the sublime self-satisfaction of Lord Elcho. If it be any satisfaction to Mr. E. Barry that he suffers with humanity at large, so far as humanity at large has points of contact with the career of Mr. Ayrton, he may be perfectly satisfied that it is so, and that had Sir Christopher Wren or Michael Angelo been appointed by Parliament to superintend the ornamentation of St. Stephen's, instead of himself, Sir Christopher Wren or Michael Angelo would have received precisely the same sort of letters as those which have gained for Mr. Ayrton the inaccurate appellation of the 'Noble Savage.' It is only fair to Mr. Ayrton to observe, that as far as we can judge, he never shows a sign of a vindictive nature. He evinces no irritation at attack, and never resents an injury at all more bitterly than he does a mistake or a difference of opinion. It is his instinct to give pain, but not at all more so when he is suffering himself, if he does suffer, than when he is master of the situation. As far as our observation goes, there is no sort of preference in Mr. Ayrton for one kind of victim over another. All is grist which comes to his mill, from the Queen, the nobility, and the House of Commons—which he was once pleased to taunt with its "uxoriousness," for eschewing late debates—down to the market-gardener and the working-man. Parliament would be wise to regard him—not as a 'noble savage,' for a noble savage at least distinguishes between enemies and friends, and only scalps the former, but as a mere incarnation of one of the involuntary plagues of political life, a species of political rheumatism or neuralgia, such as the poet wrote of,—

> "This racks the joints, this fires the veins,
> That every labouring sinew strains,"

—and with which no one thinks of getting angry, however much he may suffer. Mr. Ayrton may be a public calamity; but really there is nothing at all more personal about his attacks than about the attentions of a gnat or a hornet, whose stings, painful as they are, no one thinks of regarding as in any special measure uncomplimentary to himself. The First Commissioner of Works is as free from petty resentments as an epidemic or a blight. He falls on all who come in his line of passage, from the king to the peasant, with just as little respect of persons as Care or Death.

---

* We remember an occasion when Mr. Osborne applied the line substituting "noble" for naked to Lord John Manners, who had been First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The paraphrase was more appropriate when used the first time.

THE MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Further evidence in the case against Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park was heard by Mr. Flowers at the Bow-street Police-court on Saturday, May 21. The serious character of the medical testimony which was given on the previous day appeared rather to have increased the public interest, and there was the greatest curiosity evinced to hear the evidence. Throughout the day the Court was inconveniently crowded, and only a small number of the gentlemen who applied could obtain admission. At the commencement of the business it was expected that the case for the prosecution would be closed and the decision of the magistrate given before the Court rose, but, as there is a large number of witnesses for the defence, some of whom, it is understood, are medical men, the magisterial investigation must necessarily last much longer if their evidence has to be placed on the depositions. The learned counsel for the defendants have, however, not yet stated whether they will call witnesses. The magistrate took his seat at half-past eleven o'clock, and the two defendants were at once placed in the dock. They did not look as if they had suffered very much from their detention in custody, and throughout the day they seemed in excellent spirits. They listened to the statements of the witnesses with the utmost attention, and were constantly engaged in writing notes to their solicitor (Mr. Abrams), suggesting questions in cross-examination. Once or twice Boulton spoke to his solicitor, and those who were sitting near were surprised to hear how soft and musical his voice was. It will be seen that Mr. Haxell, proprietor of the Exeter Hotel, described it as a "charming soprano."

The same learned counsel appeared as before.

Before the witnesses were called,

Mr. W. H. Roberts, solicitor, of 46, Moorgate-street, addressed the magistrate from the solicitor's table, and desired permission to make an explanation with regard to the evidence which had been givn by Mr. Cox on Friday. He wished to say that, on the occasion in question, he happened to be at the Guildhall Tavern, and, seeing Lord Arthur Clinton and Boulton there, he merely introduced them to Mr. Cox.

The Magistrate—It is not fair to the prisoners that these remarks should be made. It is a mere fact that your name was mentioned.

Mr. Roberts—I was the solicitor mentioned as conducting the affairs of Lord Arthur Clinton, and it was a pure accident I was at the Guildhall Tavern.

The Magistrate—There was nothing said which was prejudicial to you.

Mr. Roberts expressed his readiness to go into the witness-box, but he was not called.

In the course of some remarks which the magistrate made respecting the over-crowding and ventilation of the Court (which would have been much better ventilated if it had not been so over-crowded), he alluded to the building itself, and said that police-courts ought to have a yard, so that the police van could be driven right in, and prisoners escape the unpleasant ordeal of having to walk through a crowd like the one outside.

Mr. Poland—This is not the only inconvenient court in London.

Mr. Besley—Perhaps, after the new National Gallery is built, we may have proper police courts.

Mr. William Henry Martin was the first witness called, and said—I carry on business as an umbrella manufacturer at 7, Burlington Arcade. About four years ago I was appointed agent by the landlord to look after the Arcade. The constables were under my control. I have seen the two defendants in the Arcade. They were dressed as women. I have seen them together. They were walking up and down as common women. I can't say that I saw them speak to any one. I had them turned out some time in 1869. When they were turned out they were dressed as women. I have seen them in the Arcade dressed as women several times. I can't say how many times. It was in the afternoon that I saw them. They were lounging about, and I took them to be persons of loose character; hence my instructions to the constables to remove them. I had no idea that they were men. I have not seen anybody in their company. I have seen them in the Arcade dressed as men. They were dressed "fast." I cannot give the dates. I had seen them in 1867-8. It was in 1869 they were turned out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—I might have seen them a hundred times dressed as women—only once as men. Sometimes they were together and sometimes alone. I only ordered them to be turned out once. All the time I have been agent my orders have been to turn out loose women who were disorderly.

Mr. Besley—Only those who were disorderly? Witness—It is rather difficult now-a-days to tell who is loose and who is not. (Loud laughter.)

Do you serve loose women in your shop?—I serve anyone who come into my shop and conduct themselves in a proper manner.

Have you seen Boulton there between August last year and the 6th of April this year?—I don't know that I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight—I cannot say how many times I have seen Park in the Arcade. I have seen him there twenty times. On all occasions except once he was in woman's dress. I cannot say whether I saw him there after August last year.

Is there not a proper and an improper period in the Burlington Arcade?—I dare say you are more conversant with the fact than I am. (Loud laughter.)

What do you mean by loose women?—I have seen them "leering" at people. I won't say that I have seen them speaking to people. I had no idea that the witness Smith took money from women. He gave me his word of honour that he did not.

Police-constable Holden, 58 C—I know Boulton. I have seen him at the Burlington Arcade. He was turned out by the beadle Smith. The defendant Park was with Boulton. I do not remember how they were dressed. I believe it was at the end of 1868 or 1869. I have seen them there scores of times. To my recollection they were always dressed in male attire. Once, I think, I saw Boulton in female attire. I have frequently seen a young man—I believe his name was Cumming—with them. He was of fair complexion and round features.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—I have watched them walking up and down, but I did not interfere with them. I left that to Smith. When I saw them turned out Cumming was not there. I never heard either of them speak to Smith. I did not hear them call him "A sweet little dear." When they were told to go they walked out quietly. I have heard that Smith used force once.

Edward Nelson Haxell—I am the landlord of the Royal Exeter Hotel, the corner of Exeter-street, Strand. It is also known as Haxell's Hotel. I have been landlord seventeen years. I know the two defendants. I first saw Boulton on the 7th of April in the present year. I saw him at my hotel. He was dressed as a man. It was in the morning of the day he was introduced by Mr. Gibbings.

Mr. Besley—Mr. Amos Westropp Gibbings?—I only knew him as Mr. Albert Gibbings—as Mr. A. Gibbings. Mr. Gibbings was staying at the hotel. I believe he is a gentleman of independent means. I don't know that he is of any profession. I believe Boulton stopped at the hotel eight days at that time. Mr. Gibbings was there the whole time. He came to the hotel, I think, about the middle of March. Mr. Gibbings occupied 83 and 84, a bed-room and sitting-room. Mr. Gibbings introduced Boulton "as the best amateur actress off the boards—that he always played lady's parts." Boulton was Mr. Gibbings' guest. Boulton was never a customer of mine. I think the defendant occupied No. 85. The sitting-room is 83. No. 85 is on the second floor, which is a different one from that on which 83 is. Boulton was dressed as a gentleman. I understood from Mr. Gibbings that the defendant was specially invited up from Edinburgh to attend this "little musical party." I don't know when his luggage came. I think Boulton and Gibbings left the hotel the same day. Gibbings paid every bill. Gibbings' address was at 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, and, I have understood, at Clapham. I only knew that Boulton lived at Edinburgh. While Boulton was at my house I saw him in female attire half-a-dozen times—no, four times, I should say. I saw him leave the hotel in female dress three or four times. They generally went out in a carriage at seven or eight o'clock—theatrical time. Boulton wore the ordinary evening dress of a lady; Mr. Gibbings, Mr. Somerville, and Mr. Park went out with Boulton. Gibbings was dressed as a lady; Mr. Somerville was always dressed as a gentleman; and Park sometimes as a lady and sometimes as a gentleman. Mr. Somerville came and dined with Mr. Gibbings as a friend. I think Park only stayed at the hotel one night. I think it was the night of the ball, but I am not positive. When Park went out as a lady he always dressed at my house. I think he had a room to dress in. I think I have known Park about two months. Mr. Gibbings introduced him as a "very good amateur actress." I know Mr. Thomas, and have known him for about two months. I have always understood that Mr. Thomas is a gentleman of independent means. He always came to the hotel in his own carriage. He was introduced by Mr. Gibbings. I don't think he stopped at the hotel. I have seen him in female attire. I think he came dressed in female attire in his own carriage. Thomas seldom came without dining with Gibbings. I remember the day of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. I don't remember a brougham coming with two ladies. I recollect a hamper being sent out. I don't think Gibbings dined there that day. I can tell by my books. It would stop my business if I had brought them now.

Mr. Straight—But everybody is to be put to the greatest possible inconvenience in this case.

Mr. Poland having put a question respecting the programme of the dances at Mr. Gibbings' party, to which Mr. Besley objected.

The Magistrate said that the witness was giving his evidence as well as he could.

Witness—The party began about 9-30, and ended about 3-30 or 4 o'clock. Supper was served at 12 o'clock—between 12 and 1. Gibbings was in ordinary evening ball dress; Boulton and Park the same. Thomas was also dressed as a lady in evening costume. Mr. Cumming was present in lady's evening costume.

Mr. Poland—With chignon, powder, &c.? Witness—Yes. They all dressed at my house, excepting Mr. Thomas. I think he came dressed in his carriage. As far as I know, there was only one other gentleman dressed in lady's costume. I think his name was Peel. I do not know his Christian name.

How do you know his name is Peel?—Mr. Gibbings introduced him as Mr. Peel.

Mr. Poland—What was his Christian name?—I don't know. I understood he was connected with the family of Peel.

Mr. Montagu Williams said there were many families of the name of Peel, and the name itself was spelt in a variety of ways.

How many men were there dressed as ladies?—Seven or eight, I think. I am positive there were six dressed as ladies. Witness: I do not know the names of any of the ladies. They were understood to be friends of Mr. Gibbings. One lady came with her father as a singer. She was not a professional. Between each dance there was a song and that kind of thing. There were no other men dressed as ladies except those whose names I have given. The men dressed as women danced with men. There was no disturbance that I heard except that some of the party wanted more singing

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

and some more dancing. I then said to Mr. Gibbings, "Don't you think you had better wind up?" and Mr. Gibbings did so. I remember Miss Cavendish leaving. I don't know how many men came with her or left with her. On the programme there are ten dances, then the "Midnight hour" (which was the time fixed for supper), and then ten dances; but they did not go through half the dances. Excepting Mr. Thomas and Mr. Peel, all the men dressed as ladies slept at the hotel. I never heard of 13, Wakefield-street. I only knew these persons as friends of Mr. Gibbings. Mr. Herring, who finds the carriages for the hotel, found the carriages for the party when they went out dressed as ladies.

The Magistrate—Can you tell me the age of Mr. Gibbings? Twenty-two. He was twenty-one not long since, when he had a dinner party at the hotel.

The Magistrate—He is a young man? Yes.

The Magistrate—And Mr. Thomas? Twenty-two or twenty-three. Mr. Gibbings was at my house the other day. He had not gone away after the beginning of this case. I have not seen Mr. Thomas since the 7th of April.

The Magistrate—I only wanted to know whether Mr. Gibbings was an older man.

Witness—None of these people were customers of mine. They were all the guests of Mr. Gibbings. He paid for them. He desired to do so, as they were his guests.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—Mr. Gibbings said, a fortnight or three weeks before the party, that he was coming up for a "week's frolic," and that he was going to have a "little musical party." He is a very accomplished musician. He is a very good singer. Subsequently to this, he said, "I think we will make this a little fancy dress affair, and we shall come in 'drag'"—the slang term for coming in ladies' dress.

The Magistrate—This is the first time the word "drag" has been explained.

Mr. Besley—Mr. Poland knew all about it.

Witness—I said, "I have known you so long I will leave it entirely in your hands." He said, "You know very well that I will not do anything derogatory to the character of your hotel," or words to that effect. He told me "it was a mere frolic." By his orders I got the programmes printed. He said he wanted them to be "excessively elegant." The programmes were printed four or five days beforehand. Mr. Gibbings saw the proof, and approved of it. We do not register the letters which go out of the hotel. I believe that Mr. Gibbings wrote and posted invitations to his guests. I don't know the name of any person in Edinburgh to whom an invitation was sent. All this was done openly. Mr. Gibbings told me one morning that he had sent out the invitations. I engaged the musicians at his request. The dancing-room is a large one, and is expressly for that purpose. There were a supper-room and a refreshment room. There were twenty-five invitations, but forty-eight came. Mr. Gibbings said that he had given permission to his friends to bring their friends. I said to Mr. Gibbings, "I suppose it is all right;" and he said, "Oh, yes." I only left the ball-room for five minutes during the night to see my cook about the supper, owing to the extra number which had come. There was a great deal of fun. There was not the slightest coarseness in it. To the best of my belief every one knew that these young men were men dressed as women. There was no concealment of the fact.

Mr. Poland—Miss Cavendish did not know it. Witness—I heard the observation, "How well these young men are acting!"

Mr. Besley—Was there anything improper in the attitudes? Witness—No, not the least improper gesture. They were not at supper more than an hour. I got the best piano I could, at the request of Mr. Gibbings. I heard Boulton sing, and, if I may be allowed to say so, Boulton sang charmingly. He sang his popular song, "Fading Away." He was greatly applauded.

Mr. Besley—It must have been very amusing, I should think? Witness—I heard people say, "What a perfect soprano voice he has for a man!" The leader of the band asked me who it was, and I said "Mr. Ernest Boulton," and he replied "Nonsense;" and when Boulton sang the second time the leader of the band came and listened, and then said, "It is the most perfect female voice for a man I have ever heard." There was no concealment at all about Boulton's being a man. I did not hear any gentleman ask Miss Earle for her address, nor did I hear any slap given in the face to any one. The ball was to have been on the evening of the boat-race; but it could not take place, as the hotel was full. I had heard Mr. Gibbings say that Boulton was a very clever actor of women's characters, and that he played in good society. I think I have seen a notice of Boulton's performance at Scarborough. Mr. Gibbings told me that he himself had played at the Langham Hall, for the benefit of a charity. All the party are young men—mere boys. I had heard that Somerville was a friend of Mr. Gibbings before I saw Boulton. On the evening of the ball, when there was a figure short, two gentlemen might have danced together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight—There are about 13,000 people a year at my hotel. It was nothing but a frolic. Had I seen anything improper I should have turned them out; but there was not a sign of it. During the whole time the defendants and the rest of the party were stopping at the hotel they conducted themselves as perfect gentlemen; indeed, they were particularly "nice" in their manner. Some of the gentlemen who were stopping there knew that the defendants went out dressed as ladies. The female servants also knew it. Mr. Gibbings only left my hotel one day last week. He walked out as usual. In fact, he only left these last four or five days. I believe he supplied the hamper on the day of the boat race. Mr. Gibbings paid for it. When I heard of these proceedings against the defendants I was very much surprised and hurt, and I am now. I shall not believe what has been said against them till they are convicted.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—I cautioned them against going to theatres in female dress. I said this to Mr. Gibbings, but he said, "They did not mean anything wrong." There were forty-eight persons at the ball, and only two in masquerading dress. It was Mr. Gibbings who said they should come in "drag." On my oath I believe that all the people at the ball knew that the men dressed as women were men. That is to the best of my belief. (Mr. Shaen called in.) This gentleman might have been there, but even Mr. Gibbings did not know every one who was there. During the evening a lady fainted.

Mr. Shaen said he came there under protest.

Witness—There was a gentleman there who said, "I am a medical man," and I asked him if he would attend to the lady. She fainted just after supper, and the medical man—whose name I do not know—said "she was a little overdone by the supper." (A laugh.)

Mr. Straight—It always is the supper or champagne.

Mr. Haxell said that any of his servants could be examined.

Mr. Poland would not call them now, but the solicitor to the Treasury would take their statement to see if it bore out information the prosecution had received.

Herman Mendegohd—I am the steward of the Berkeley-chambers, 13, Bruton-street. I know a Mr. Gibbings. He took rooms in the Berkeley-chambers on the 1st of April this year. The rent for the sleeping and sitting room was 30s. a week. It is a fortnight ago since he slept there. He has not given notice to leave. The defendant Park introduced him to me. Park had rooms at No. 13 on the third floor. His term commenced on the 25th of December. He was a yearly tenant, at £25 a year. He came to sleep there about a fortnight afterwards. Park said that Mr. Gibbings was a gentleman friend of his, and that he had come to spend the season in London. Park did not say what he was. I keep an entry in my book when gentlemen sleep at the chambers. I can tell by it when Park slept there and when he did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—As a rule Park did sleep there. There are twenty-one gentlemen stopping there now. The housemaid would wait on the gentlemen at breakfast. There is a housemaid for each floor. Park was away once or twice. In January Park had a moustache, and there was no mistaking him.

Peter Roberts, sub-warder at the House of Detention—I know the two defendants. After they were brought to the House of Detention they changed their clothes. When they were brought Boulton wore one bodice of scarlet silk, three petticoats, one green gauze dress, one bodice, one pair of drawers and stockings sewn together, two bustles—(laughter)—one part of boots bronzed colour, one red flannel shirt, a quantity of wadding, which I took from the breast, a metal chain, four lockets, three bracelets, one finger-ring, one pair of earrings, one box-order for the Olympic Theatre, one necklace. Park had one green coloured dress, one crape shawl (black), one crinoline, one pair of stocking, one pair of white boots, some wadding in the breast, and two finger rings. I put the things together separately.

By Mr. Poland—There were no stays.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—Boulton said that when he took off his clothes at the police-court he expected to have his own clothes to put on. He did not make any complaint. (It was ordered that the jewelry should be produced.) I did not ask him any questions. I do not know Mr. Cumming. I do not know that he has visited the defendants since they have been under detention. The names are taken but I did not take them.

The jewelry was produced, and handed to the learned counsel and the magistrate. It was said to be "imitation," and was of a large and showy character.

Police-constable Chamberlain, recalled—I handed the letters, photographs, and other things which I found at 13, Wakefield-street to Inspector Shenton.

Agnes Dickson—I live at 118, Prince's-street, Edinburgh, and let lodgings. I am a single woman. I know the prisoner Boulton. He lodged at my house at the end of last year, from the latter end of October to April. He left the first or second week in the month, but I cannot give the exact date. Mr. Louis Charles Hurt took the lodgings for him. Hurt was living there at the time. Hurt paid all the expenses. Hurt occupied a sitting and bed room. He was often away, and Boulton occupied it in his absence. Occasionally they occupied the same bed room when Mr. Hurt returned unexpectedly, and they forgot to order one. Sometimes they slept together. I know Louis's writing. These letters (produced) are in his handwriting. These letters (produced) are more like the handwriting of Mr. Fisk; that is, to the best of my belief. Mr. Fisk used to call, and he saw Boulton there. I do not know anything of the prisoner Park, but I know his brother. He used to come and see Boulton. His Christian name was Henry, but I do not know his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: As far as I can remember, it was in April that Boulton left. I cannot say that it was not on the 6th of April. When Hurt was there Boulton generally occupied another bed-room. Excepting on the one or two occasions when Hurt came home unexpectedly Boulton did not sleep with him. I never saw him dressed as a female. I knew he had female dress. I have heard him play and sing. While he was with me he conducted himself with the greatest propriety. I saw nothing improper. I know that Mr. Hurt is related to a person in a high position. I have known Hurt about two years. He behaved with the same propriety as Boulton. I have waited on Hurt and Boulton at their meals. When Boulton went away he took the female apparel with him. I think Mr. Hurt is 26 or 28. I can't say the age of Fisk, but he is a young man. When he visited my house his conduct was in every respect proper. While Boulton was there letters came addressed to him as "Ernest Boulton." Superintendent Thomson came down and overhauled Mr. Hurt's things and papers, and took some papers away. Mr. Hurt was not there.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland—Mr. Hurt was away on a journey in the North. One of the Scotch police came with Superintendent Thomson. While Boulton was with me I never knew of his performing at theatricals. I did not know what Mr. Boulton was. He never told me.

By the Magistrate (for Mr. Poland)—Boulton never said why Mr. Hurt paid the expenses?

By Mr. Besley—I never asked him.

Mr. Straight—Like most Scotch people, she attended to her own business.

Witness—I know the three photographs shown are those of Mr. Hurt.

By Mr. Besley—Before Boulton came, Mr. Hurt made an arrangement to pay for the extra room and food.

By Mr. Poland—I received nothing from Boulton.

Mr. Poland said that at a former examination three or four letters were read, and the magistrate saw one which was not read. Should that be read publicly?

Mr. Besley objected to have letters read which contained names unless it was necessary.

After a short conversation between the learned counsel, Mr. Poland said that substantially he had finished his case, though there might be one or two more witnesses he should desire to have examined. His learned friends should have copies of all the letters. There were a number of them addressed to "Dearest Stella."

Mr. Straight—None of them apply to Park. On another occasion he should have to make a number of observations to the magistrate respecting the case.

Mr. Poland remarked that even to-day they had had evidence given them respecting one or two witnesses; but, as he had said, substantially the case was before the magistrate, and when the depositions were completed he should have to ask for the committal of the two defendants.

Mr. Besley and Mr. Straight asked that Mr. Poland would state the nature of the charge.

Mr. Poland had no objection to state the charge. He should ask that they be committed upon a general charge of conspiracy. He did not profess to put it into legal language now. It was a conspiracy to commit an unlawful act—conspiring with divers other persons to commit it—conspiring to incite persons to commit it. There was also the questions whether it was not a conspiracy against public decency and morality, so as to amount to an offence at common law. With regard to Park there was evidence, so far as it now stood, upon which a jury might be asked to infer that the offence was actually committed.

Mr. Besley—My learned friend has omitted to say the time and place when the offence was committed.

Mr. Poland did not fix any date. They had a mass of evidence before them, and he should be sorry to infer that they did enter into this conspiracy and agreement and confederation to commit these unlawful acts. If it was necessary he should put the date back two or three years from the present time.

Mr. Besley—With whom?

Mr. Poland—It is sufficient to say, with divers other persons. Whether it is with persons known or unknown it is equally a conspiracy.

The Magistrate—That is so.

Mr. Besley—I ask, with whom? It could not be with all Her Majesty's subjects. (A laugh.) I object to my learned friend taking a general commitment and then adding counts.

The Magistrate—Assuming that I shall commit, will you call your witnesses?

Mr. Besley could not say.

The prisoners were then remanded till next Saturday at eleven o'clock (May 28).

In the meantime, the magistrate was to see all the letters, and copies were to be given to the learned counsel for the defence.—*Daily Telegraph.*

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OVER BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE, 21ST MAY 1870.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS, and Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

REGINA *vs.* LIEUT. EDWARD REAY.

GIBBS, J.:—In this case the Advocate General (Green with him) appears to support a conviction of the F. P. Magistrate of Ahmedabad under the Bombay District Police Act, (Bombay Act VII. of 1867) Section 31, for driving in the town without lamps—Fined 1 rupee.

The District Magistrate had referred this case under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the orders of the High Court, on the ground that he had doubts whether British-born subjects could be convicted and punished under the Act above quoted.

The Bombay District Police Act was passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay. This Council was created under 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, and by Section 42, it has power to make laws for "the peace and good government of the presidency," and for that purpose "to repeal and amend any laws and regulations made prior to the coming into operation of this Act by any authority in India, so far as they affect each presidency: provided always that such Governor in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way *affect* any Act of Parliament in force or hereafter to be in force in such presidency." By Section 43, unless the sanction of the Governor-General be given, it cannot pass any Act affecting the Indian Penal Code.

As the real question in this case is the competency of the Bombay Legislative Council to pass any Act which affects British-born subjects, it becomes necessary to see whether there is any Act of Parliament under which exclusive jurisdiction over British-born subjects is given to the High Court, as, if there be, the Bombay Legislative Council could not alter that jurisdiction.

The Advocate General stated that he could find none, and that the sole mention of the subject is in the 53 Geo. III., Cap. 155, Section 105, passed in 1813; but that this being only a recital, has not the force of law, and the case of the *Queen* vs. *The Inhabitants of Haughton* (1., E. and B. page 516) was quoted as an authority for this. In that case Lord Campbell, C.J., in giving judgment observed, "a mere recital in an Act of Parliament either of fact or law is not conclusive, and we are at liberty to consider the fact or the law to be different from the statements in the recital."

The Advocate General further argued that by Section 35 of the above quoted Act, which has never been repealed, power was impliedly given to the Government to make rules for peace and good order, and that Bombay Act VII. of 1867 does nothing more than this.

It will I think be advisable to review the Charters, Regulations, and Acts of Parliament in order to see what power was given to the East India Company or their Governments in India, to make laws for British-born subjects and also what Courts were established, and with what jurisdiction—and first as to the Charters relating to the East India Company.

By the Charter of Charles II. in 1661 (the 3rd of April) power was granted to the East India Company to appoint a Governor and Councillors over each factory, and to the "said Governor and his Council" power was given to "judge all persons belonging to the said Governor and Company or that shall live under them, in all causes whether civil or criminal according to the laws of this kingdom and to execute judgment accordingly."

By Charter of the same Monarch, dated the 27th of March 1668, by which the island of Bombay was granted to the East India Company, power was given "to make laws for the good government of the said island," and "also to impose, limit and provide such pains, punishment and penalties by fines, amerciaments, imprisonments of body, and, where the quality of the offence shall require, by taking away life or member, as to the said Governor and Company . . . . . shall seem necessary." The same Charter further confers on the Governor and officers of the island powers to exercise judicial authority in the Courts, which the Governor and Company (*i. e.*, the East India Company) may establish, and "to correct, punish, govern and rule all and every the subjects of us, our heirs and successors," according to the Laws made by the Governor and Company.

Under the Charter granted by King William III. on the 5th September 1798 to the English Company trading into the East Indies (*i. e.*, the new Company), no such powers appear to have been granted. All the Charters granted to the Old Company were however surrendered in 1709 to Queen Anne, *vide* Letters Patent 7th May, 1709, and we must therefore pass on those that followed, and first to the Letters Patent of George I, dated 24th September 1726. By these the Mayor's Court was established in Bombay for the trial of civil matters and the Governor in Council constituted the sole Court of oyer and terminer for the trial of all criminal offences except high treason which could apparently be only tried in England. The Second Charter of the Mayor's Court in 1753 by Geo. II. left matters, so far as the criminal jurisdiction is concerned, in the same state. I may here remark that no change in the Courts occurred until 1796, when the Statue 37, Geo. III., Chapter 142, was passed, establishing the Recorder's Court at Bombay, the Letters Patent of which are dated 20th February 1798; under these the Court was made the Criminal Court for the trial of all offences, treason not excepted. This was subsequently superseded in 1823 by the Supreme Court which was created under the powers of the 4 Geo. IV., Chapter 71, under Letters Patent dated 8th December 1823. On this Court were conferred all the powers of a Court of oyer and terminer and it was finally supersded by the present High Court created under 24 and 25 Vic., Chapter 104 by Letters Patent dated 26th June 1862 and 28th December 1865.

The Charter of Geo. I. (1726) also provides for making bye-laws and ordinances as follows:—

"And whereas it may be necessary that certain bye-laws and ordinances should hereafter be made for the better government and regulation of the several Corporations hereby erected, and it is reasonable that the power of making such bye-laws and ordinances should be subject to the direction and control of the said United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies. We do hereby, &c., ... give and grant to the said United Company, &c., . . . that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governors, or Presidents and Councils of the several towns and factories of Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Fort William in Bengal for the time being, &c., . . . from time to time to make, constitute, and ordain bye-laws, rules, and ordinances for the good government and regulation of the several Corporations hereby erected, and of the inhabitants of the several towns, places, and factories aforesaid respectively, and to impose reasonable pains and penalties upon all persons offending against the same or any of them."

In the Charter of Geo. II. the power to make bye-laws and ordinances differs from that given by Geo. I. The paragraph runs thus:—

"And whereas it may be necessary that certain bye-laws and ordinances should hereafter be made for the better government and regulation of the several Corporations and Courts hereby erected, and it is reasonable that the power of making such bye-laws and ordinances should be subject to the direction and control of the said United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies. We do hereby, &c., ... give and grant unto the said United Company, and their successors, &c., ... that it shall and may be lawful to and for the respective Governors or Presidents and Councils of the several towns and factories of Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Fort William in Bengal for the time being respectively, &c., . . . and also for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, &c., ... to make, constitute, and ordain bye-laws, rules, and ordinances for the good government and regulation of the several Corporations and Courts, hereby erected, and of the inhabitants of the several towns, places and factories aforesaid," (*i. e.*, as to Bombay.) "The town and factory of Bombay and other the factories subordinate thereto," "and to impose reasonable pains and penalties upon all persons offending against the same, or any of them."

Thus far the Charters: the earliest regulation relating to Courts in the Bombay presidency is Regulation V. of 1799 passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay establishing a Court in Salsette for the trial of criminal offences, and a similar one (Regulation I. of 1800) for Surat, in both of which the Courts so established are expressly declared not to have jurisdiction over British born subjects, who are to be sent to Bombay for trial, where the Recorder's Court was then in existence and similar provisions have been continued by subsequent enactments of the Bombay Government up to and including the Elphinstone Code in 1827.

I will now refer to the various Acts of Parliament bearing on these subjects. The first Act in which any reference to British-born subjects is found is the 13 of Geo. III. Cap. 63, Sec. 14 (1773) which conferred on the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta established under that Act, full power and authority "to hear and determine all complaints for any crimes, misdemeanors, or oppressions made against any of His Majesty's subjects, and such jurisdiction shall and may extend to all British subjects who shall reside in the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa under the protection of the said United Company."

By the 36 Section of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council is authorized "to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid and other factories and places subordinate or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable . . . . and to set, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations." These rules however were not to be valid or of any force until duly registered and published in the Supreme Court with its consent and approbation.

Owing to very considerable differences which arose between the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor-General, the above Act was modified by 21 Geo. III. Cap. 70 (1781) in which after reciting the previous Act, and the fact that misunderstanding had arisen, is enacted that the Governor-General in Council in their public capacity is not subject to the Supreme Court, that parties impleaded in that Court for Acts done by order of the Governor-General in Council, may plead the general issue and give such order in evidence, &c., "and be fully justified, acquitted and discharged from all and every suit, action, and process whatsoever civil or criminal in the said Court."

Then follows an important proviso, viz., that with respect to orders of the Governor-General in Council which do, or shall extend to any British subject or subjects, the said Court shall have and retain as full and competent jurisdiction as if this Act had never been made.

By the 23 Section of the Act the Governor-General in Council may frame Regulations for provincial Courts, the Section runs thus:—

"And it is hereby enacted, that the Governor-General and Council shall have power and authority from time to time to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Council; and shall, within six months after the making the said regulations, transmit or cause to be transmitted, copies of all the said regulations to the Court of Directors, and to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which regulations His Majesty in Council may disallow or amend, and the said regulations, if not disallowed within two years, shall be of force and authority to direct the said provincial Courts, according to the tenor of the said amendment, provided the same do not produce any new expense to the suitors in the said Court."

The next Act to be referred to is the 26th Geo. III. Cap. 57 (1786), in the 29 Section of which it is thus enacted:—

"That as well the servants of the said United Company, as well as other of His Majesty's subjects resident or to be resident in India shall be and are hereby declared to be amenable to the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery and Courts General or Courts of Sessions of the Peace in any of the British settlements in India for all murders, felonies, homicides, &c. . . . whatsoever by them done, committed, or permitted . . . . in any of the countries or parts of Asia, Africa, or America beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellen within the limits of the exclusive trade of the said United Company;" and in the following Section the jurisdiction of the Governor and President in Council of Fort St. George (Madras) in the Courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery is extended over all British subjects whatsoever who reside in certain territories and dominions which were not included in the charter of 1753 which comprised only "the said town of Madraspatnam, and in and for Fort St. George, Fort St. David, Vizatnapatnam, the factories on the Coast of Samatra and all other factories subordinate to Fort St. George aforesaid."

The next in order, viz., 37 Geo. III. Cap. 142, Section X., which defines the jurisdiction of the Recorders' Courts, is of great moment in the decision of this case; it runs in the following words:—

"Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted that the said new Charter, which His Majesty is hereby empowered to grant, and the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities, to be thereby established shall extend to all British subjects who shall reside within any of the factories subject to, or dependent upon, the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, and the said Charter shall be competent and effectual, and the said Courts therein and thereby established shall have full power and authority according to their respective jurisdictions, to hear and determine all and all manner of complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects for any crimes, misdemeanors, and oppressions committed or to be committed."

By 40 Geo. III. Cap. 79 (1800) the Madras Supreme Court was founded with similar jurisdiction over the Madras presidency as the Supreme Court at Fort William had over the presidency of Bengal. In this Act Sec. XI. power is given to the Governor in Council of Madras to frame Regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils within the presidency of Madras in the same manner as the Governor-General in Council at Fort William has power under 21 Geo. III. Cap. 70 (1782).

By the 47 Geo. III. Cap. 68 (1807) the Governments of Madras and Bombay were empowered to make rules and regulations for the good order and civil government of the towns of Madras and Bombay and of the Company's settlements at Fort St. George and Bombay and over factories and places subordinate thereto and to impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines, &c., for the non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations in the same manner as the Governor-General in Council at Fort William could under the provisions of 13 Geo. III. Cap. 63, Section 36. But the said rules, &c., were to be first registerd in the Supreme Court at Madras and the Recorder's Court at Bombay respectively.

And by the III. Section of this Act the Governor in Council of Bombay is authorized to make rules and regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils, subject to that presidency in like manner as the Governor-General in Council at Fort William under 21 Geo. III. Cap. 70 does for that of Bengal.

The next Act to be returned to is 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155 Section 105 on the recital of which the Advocate General's argument has already been stated, it runs thus:—

"And whereas His Majesty's British subjects resident in the British territories in India, without the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and the town and Island of Bombay, are now, by law, subject only to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and are exempted from the jurisdiction of the Courts established by the said territories, to which all other persons whether natives or others inhabitants in the said territories without the limits of the towns aforesaid are amenable. And whereas it is expedient to provide more effectual redress for the native inhabitants of the said territories, as well in the case of assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, which may be committed by British subjects at distance from the places where His Majesty's Courts are established, as in case of civil controversies with such British subjects; be it therefore enacted that it shall and may be lawful for any native of India, resident in the East Indies, or parts aforesaid, and without the said towns in case of any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, alleged to have been done against his person or property by a British subject, to complain of such assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, to the Magistrate of the Zilla or district where the alleged offender shall be resident or in which such offence shall have been committed; and that such Magistrate shall have power and authority at the instance of the person so complaining to take cognizance of such complaint, to hear parties, to examine witnesses, and having taken in writing the substance of the complaint, defence and evidence to acquit or convict the person accused; and, in case of conviction, to inflict upon such person a suitable punishment by fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, to be levied, in case of non-payment, by warrant under the hand of the said Magistrate, and upon any property of the party so convicted, which may be found within the said district."

I have now noted the only Charters, Enactments by Parliament or Regulations which need be alluded to in arriving at a decision on the point before the Court. (I have also set out the extracts at length, as many of the Charters are now difficult to procure. The Advocate General stated he was unable to obtain a copy of the Mayor's Court Charter, the copy from which I have quoted is, I believe, the only one in Bombay, and I am not aware of other copies of the Charters of Charles II., but those from which I have made these extracts.)

From a careful consideration of these, it seems to me that although the East India Company had power to make laws regarding British-born subjects under the Charters of Charles II., yet that this power ceased, at all events after the surrender of the Charters to Queen Anne, and that from that date up to the passing of the 3rd and 4th William IV., Chapter 123, under which legislative powers "over all persons and all Courts whether established by Royal Charter or otherwise" were conferred exclusively on the Governor-General in Council, no authority expressly granting powers to the East India Company or the Indian Government to legislate for British-born subjects can be found. It is also a fact, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that no local law or regulation was ever passed affecting British-born subjects (at all events beyond the island of Bombay or the presidency towns of Calcutta and Madras respectively) by any Indian Government until 1834—when the powers of the local Governments to legislate ceased, and the Governor-General's Council became the sole legislative power in India.

The powers to make rules, ordinances, and regulations for the good order of the settlements or presidency towns of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay were as above shown conferred on the Government of the first in 1773 and on those of the other two in 1807, and the power to make regulations for Provincial Courts and Councils was granted to the Governor-General in Council in 1781, to the Governor in Council of Madras in 1800, and to that of Bombay in 1807—and the former of these powers were dependent on the consent by registration of the Supreme or other King's Courts.

As has been above shown the Charters of Geo. I. and II. conferred some powers of legislation on the three Governments; and when the Act was passed which repealed such portion of the Charters as applied to the Courts constituted by them, there was a silence as to any express repeal of the powers to make laws. Of course the "Corporations and Courts" created by the Charters being abolished, the power to make laws and regulations for them ceased; but it is a question whether the portion of the Charters which gave Government power to make such "for the good government of the inhabitants of the several towns, places, and factories aforesaid," was repealed until 3 and 4, William IV., Chapter 123.

I have been especially led to consider this subject as I could find no authority for the Regulation of 1799 save this unrepealed portion of the Charter of Geo. II. The power to make regulations for Provincial Courts and Councils was granted to the Governor-General in 1781 as above noted; and the earliest Bengal Regulation I can find regulating the jurisdiction of Courts is, in 1793, when a formal system, for codifying "all regulations that may be enacted," was settled by Regulation XLI. of 1793 (although Revenue Regulations of 1783 are quoted in Regulation I. of 1795). The powers to Madras were granted in 1800, and the first Madras Regulation on the subject that I can find was passed in 1802; while although similar powers were not granted to the Bombay Government by the imperial Legislature until 1807, yet we find regulations were passed by it in 1799 to 1806 inclusive; the first of which is little more than a copy of the Bengal Regulation of XVI. of 1793.

I have, however, by dint of searching among the old regulations, long since repealed, discovered what the state of things really was, and it confirms the view I was inclined to take, that, unless the Charter of Geo. II. gave power, none existed. The preamble of Regulation II. of 1808, the first apparently passed after the receipt of the Act 47 of Geo. III., Cap. 68 (1806) giving power to pass regulations for local Courts, shows that the regulations previous to that date had been passed on a right "inferred from and briefly recognised by the eleventh Section of the Act of Geo. III., Chapter 142, passed on the 29th July 1797," (*i. e.*, 37, Geo. III.), "But is for the purpose of removing all doubts, more formally conferred by the 2nd Section of the 47 of Geo. III., Cap. 58," which is then set out.

The portion of the Section in 37, Geo. III. alluded to is as follows: after setting out the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court then founded, and stating it shall entertain no suit against the Governor and Council for Acts done in its public capacity it goes on "nor shall the said Court have or exercise any jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue under the management of the said Governor and Council, either within or beyond the limits of the said towns, forts, or factories, or concerning any act done according to the usage and practice of the country, and the regulations of the Governor in Council," which is certainly a very faint recognition of legislative powers, and if so at all must, I think, as the section must be taken as a whole, be confined solely to revenue matters.

I think therefore that the total absence of any express power to legislate for British born subjects from and after Queen Anne's reign with the exception of the limited power as regarded the local limits of the presidency towns and which was in a way regulated by the King's Courts, who could refuse to register the regulations, is in itself, a very strong ground for holding that the Government of Bombay had no such power—it is true that there is no express law forbidding it—but as the power which was once clearly given was as clearly repealed and never re-granted, I do not see how it can be argued that the power remained.

As regards the jurisdiction of the Courts, it will not be necessary for me to go beyond the first Charter granted after the surrender of the old ones to Queen Anne, viz., the Charter of Geo. I. establishing the Mayor's Court at Bombay, which granted to the Governor in Council exclusively the powers of oyer and terminer over all persons including British-born subjects, save in cases of high treason. Similar powers were confirmed to that authority by the Charter of 1753; but by the Statute 37 of Geo. III., Cap. 142, Section XVIII. passed in 1797 these powers were expressly revoked in the following words:—

"And be it further enacted that so much of the Charter granted by his late Majesty as confers any . . . criminal . . . . jurisdiction upon . . . . . the President and Council as a Court of . . . . oyer and terminer and goal delivery . . . . . in case a new Charter shall be granted by His Majesty . . . from and immediately after such publication at . . Bombay . . . shall cease and determine and be absolutely void to all intent and purposes." And the jurisdiction previously granted to the Governor in Council was by Section X. of the same Act, above quoted, conferred on the Recorders's Court established by Letters Patent in February, 1798, *i. e.*, criminal jurisdiction "over all British subjects who shall reside within any of the factories subject to or dependent on the Government of Bombay and to bear and determine all manner of complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects."

Now it has been argued that this only gave a concurrent jurisdiction and not an exclusive one over British-born subjects, but if at this time, as I find to be the case, the Government had been deprived of their own power to try British-born subjects for criminal offences and had no power to pass laws relating to them, I am at a loss to see what jurisdiction could exist, with which the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court, can be said to have been concurrent.

At that time, 1798, the possessions of the East India Company in the Bombay presidency consisted, so far as I can discover, of the island of Bombay ceded in 1668, together with the islands of Salsettee and Caranja which were acquired by conquest in 1774 and also the small fort of Victoria and the nine dependent villages in the Southern Concan of which we obtained possession in 1756, together with the English factory at Surat; and the first regulation passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay establishing a Court beyond the limits of the island was, as above noted, Regulation V. of 1799, establishing a Criminal Court for Salsette and Caranja from which jurisdiction over British-born subjects is expressly excluded.

It has been argued that this exclusion was at the pleasure of the Bombay Government who might equally have granted to the Court that jurisdiction which they withheld; but I think it must rather be held that at that time they had no power to legislate for British-born subjects if to legislate at all, and as the Recorder's Court had, by authority of Parliament, being given jurisdiction over all British-born subjects, the exemption of such from their newly established Court by the Bombay Government, was not optional, but obligatory.

That it was generally understood that British-born subjects could only be tried by the King's Courts, no one, I apprehend, will deny; and all the subsequent enactments by the Bombay Government until 1834 bear out this view.

If I am correct in the opinion I have deduced from the facts before me, I can only arrive at the conclusion that statement made in the 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155, Section 105 is completely borne out, and that at period (1813) His Majesty's British subjects were by law, viz., the 37 of Geo. III. Cap. 142, Section X., only subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts at that place, and that in consequence, as no repeal of that law has been made, the Bombay District Police Act in giving Magistrates jurisdiction over British-born subjects for offences which they had not previously, *affects* an Act of Parliament, viz., 37 Geo. III. Cap. 142, Section X.

Further, as no alteration has ever been made in the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charters since the establishment of the Recorder's court, excepting in so far as 53 of Geo. III. Cap. 155, Section 105, above quoted, enables Magistrates in the mofussil to deal with some minor cases, and a further power conferred by the criminal code of Procedure which does not include a charge like the present, it follows that a like jurisdiction is still exercised by the High Court at this presidency and under the same authority, viz., that of Parliament.

Such being the case, it seems to me that the Bombay Legislative Council cannot remove from the jurisdiction of the High Court the trial of any offence over which the jurisdiction of the High Court extends; if therefore, the offence created by the Bombay District Police Act be an offence over which the High Court has jurisdiction. The Act, so far as it relates thereto, is on this ground also *ultra vires*, and the conviction and sentence must be set aside.

But this raises another question, viz., whether the offence is one which must be tried by a Court of oyer and terminer or whether it be of such a nature as would be generally cognizable by a Justice of the Peace.

The offence of which Lieut. Reay has been convicted was an offence against a local law, viz., the Bombay District Police Act, which extends to the mofussil only, and consisted of driving a vehicle on a dark night without sufficient lights (Section 31 Clause 3) punishable by fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and under Section 40, in the event of an offender being, as in the present case, a European British-born subject it is enacted that the Magistrate shall, as a "Justice of the Peace, proceed for the recovery of the penalty as laid down in Statute 53 Geo. III. Cap. 155, Section 105 in cases of assault." The Magistrate in this case was a Justice of the Peace.

Now under this last mentioned enactment (above set out) the Magistrate has power to deal with cases of assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being a felony, alleged to have been committed by a British subject against a native (subsequently by Act VII. of 1853 extended to any person native or other) and certainly by comparison the offence against the police law of driving at night without a light is a much less heinous offence than those over which the Magistrate being a Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction, and it must also be admitted that following English precedents it would be absurd to commit a person charged with such petty offence to the High Court for trial.

It might also perhaps be suggested that the offence charged against Lieut. Reay could not be tried in the High Court, but it is singular that no other forum existed, until the 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, before which a British born subject could be tried for any offence.

In England an offence created which is confined to Magistrates to punish, cannot be brought before a grand jury for presentment to a Court of oyer and terminer (see Russell on Crimes, Vol. I., p. 88), but here it would appear that certainly until 1720 when Governors and other high officials were created Justices of the Peace there was only *one* Court for the trial of British-born subjects for *all* offences, and as the powers to be exercised by Justices of the Peace were clearly laid down, and were confined apparently to making rules for scavenging the presidency town and raising rates for that purpose, I doubt if the distinction between indictable and other offences was ever thought of.

The power of a Justice of the Peace in India has never been placed on a clear footing, and many able officers have been of opinion that there is nothing to prevent a Justice of the Peace in the mofussil from sitting in Petty Sessions or from disposing of the same class of petty offences that they would in England.

Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as above observed, Sections 163 and 165, the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the mofussil has been considerably extended, and includes all offences contained in Chapter X. of the Indian Penal Code, one of which (Section 188) is "disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant," "if such disobedience causes danger to human life, health, or safety," had therefore the prohibition to drive without lights on a dark night been issued by the Magistrate under Section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the conviction in this case might have been good, but because the order disobeyed was enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council who in so doing affected the provisions of an Act of Parliament, it cannot be brought within Section 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and is bad.

The dilemma thus raised seems absurd; and the question involved is one of no small difficulty. I regret it should come up in an *ex-parte* case, in which the Court could hear an argument on one side only.

Justices of the Peace in India were at first Governors and certain high officials; and it was not until the Act of 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52, that power was given to the Governor-General to appoint other persons to be Justices, A.D. 1720 is the earliest date on which Governors were made Justices, and it may be that the powers which were inherent in Justices of the Peace at that date, may be exercised by them now.

But there is no doubt that as to any further powers, they are such only as have been conferred by Act of Parliament or other competent authority (as the Governor-General's Council since 1844), and I am not aware of power to Justices in the mofussil of Bombay to punish such an offence as Lieut. Reay is charged with, having been conferred save by the Bombay District Police Act, now under our consideration therefore as to whether a Justice of the Peace *quâ* Justice of the Peace, could deal with this offence really turns on the same question as is above discussed, viz., the powers of the Bombay Council to pass the Act in question, and as I have above stated my opinion on that point to be adverse to the Act, this subsequent question which I have deemed it right to notice is disposed in similar manner.

Under all the circumstances, then, I am of opinion that the conviction and sentence on Lieutenant Reay must be annulled, as having been passed without jurisdiction, and the fine must be repaid to him.

SARGENT, J.—The question in this case which the Court has to decide, although doubtless an important one, lies in my opinion in a very small compass.

The Act under which the accused was convicted was passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, which owes its existence to the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 67. By Sec. 42 of that Act, the Governor in Council has power to make laws for the peace and good government of the presidency, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any laws and regulations made prior to the coming into operation of this Act by any authority in India so far as they affect such presidency. Provided always that such Governor in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any act of Parliament in force, or hereafter to be in force, in such presidency.

By Act 37 of Geo. 3, c. 142, the powers of oyer and terminer over all persons including British-born subjects which by the Charter of Geo. II. had been given to the Governor in Council were revoked and the same were conferred on the Recorder's Court which His Majesty was thereby authorized to establish at Bombay; and authority was given to the said Court to hear and determine all and all manner of complaints against any of His Majesty's subjects for any crimes, misdemeanors, and oppressions committed in territories subject to, or dependent on, the Government of Bombay, or which might thereafter be subject to, or dependent on, the said Government. Letters Patent were issued in February, 1798, establishing the Recorder's Court.

The criminal jurisdiction over British-born subjects (at least so far as the mofussil is concerned) would appear to have remained unaltered till 1813, when by Act 53, Geo. 3, c. 155, Magistrates in the provinces were authorized to act as Justices of the Peace and to have jurisdiction in cases of assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied by force not being felony, committed by British subjects residing without the limits of Bombay.

By Act 4 of Geo. IV., c. 71, the Recorder's Court was abolished, and it was directed that all the powers and authorities granted by Act 37 of Geo. 3, c. 142, to the Recorder's Court should be exercised by the Supreme Court thereby authorized to be erected, and which was duly established by Letters Patent on 8th December 1823. Lastly by Acts 24 and 25 Vic. c. 104, the erection of a High Court of Judicature was authorized to be established at Bombay by Letters Patent, and save as by such Letters Patent might be otherwise directed, it was declared that the said Court should have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in the Supreme Court which it was thereby enacted should be thenceforth abolished.

Letters Patent were issued of 26th June 1862, creating the High Court and conferring on it the same Original Criminal Jurisdiction as had been exercised by the Supreme Court. These Letters Patent were revoked by fresh Letters Patent, dated 28th December 1865, leaving however the Original Criminal Jurisdiction unaltered. It thus appears that in 1867, when the Police Act in question was passed, the High Court had jurisdiction over all offences committed by British-born subjects in the mofussil, except so far as was especially provided for by Act 53, Geo. 3, c. 155.

It is further clear from all the regulations providing for the criminal jurisdiction and procedure of the Courts in the mofussil that British-born subjects were especially exempted from their jurisdiction. This appears from the earliest Bombay Regulation, viz., Reg. V. of 1799, and from all the succeeding regulations on the subject, concluding with Reg. XIII. of 1827, which determined the criminal jurisdiction of those Courts up to the time when the present Criminal Procedure Act of 1861 was passed—and by Sec. 24 of that Act all persons are exempted from their jurisdiction who were so exempted by any Act of Parliament or Regulation of the Codes of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively.

Again, although the Governors and Councils at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay were, subsequently to the establishment of the Supreme Court and Recorder's Court at those places, respectively authorized by Acts 33, Geo. 3, c. 62, and 47, Geo. 3, Sec. 2, to appoint Justices of the Peace in the provinces and places subordinate thereto from the covenanted servants of the East India Company or other British subjects, there is no Act of Parliament except Act 53, Geo. 3, c. 155, or Bombay Regulation or Regulation of the Governor-General in Council authorizing Justices of the Peace to hear and determine any offences committed by British-born subjects in the mofussil.

It thus appears that at the time of the passing of the Police Act in question the High Court had exclusive jurisdiction over all offences committed by British-born subjects in the mofussil except as provided by Act 52, Geo. 3, c. 155.

Now by Sec. 30 of the Police Act in question it is enacted that whoever offends by the commission of certain acts therein enumerated (amongst which is included that with which the accused was charged in the present case, viz., of driving a vehicle on a dark night without a sufficient light) so as to cause obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger, or damage to residents or passengers shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or in default to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days—and by Sec. 40 it is enacted that in case the offender shall be a European British subject, the Magistrate shall, if a Justice of the Peace, proceed for the recovery of the penalty and directed by 53, Geo. 3, c. 155, Sec. 105, and if not a Justice of the Peace shall record the facts and transmit such record to any Magistrate of the district being a Justice of the Peace.

Complete jurisdiction is thus given to a Magistrate being a Justice of the Peace over a number of offences committed by European British-born subjects, in the mofussil concurrently with the High Court which, it has been already shown, has jurisdiction over all offences committed by the above persons.

The question therefore to be determined is, whether in thus creating a concurrent jurisdiction, the Bombay Legislative Council have passed an Act in any way affecting the provisions of the Act of 24 and 25 Vic., c. 104, or of the several Acts of 4 Geo. IV., c. 71, and 37 Geo. 3, c. 142, which by successive reference to the powers of the Supreme and Recorder's Court are verbally incorporated in it, so far as the Original Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court is concerned.

It was argued by the acting Advocate General that no words are to be found in any of the above Acts which confer an exclusive criminal jurisdiction over British-born subjects, that therefore the creation of a concurrent jurisdiction does not affect the provisions of the Act in question.

Now that the provisions of the Bombay Act do not expressly or by necessary implication repeal or alter the provisions of the Imperial Acts may be readily conceded, but the expression "in any way affect" is one of much larger import than either repeal or alter, and is clearly, I think, used by the legislature to prevent the creation, of a new state of things with respect to the subject-matter common to the Imperial and Bombay Acts which, although not directly inconsistent with, would yet practically modify the state of things which had previously existed under the provisions of the Imperial Act. In such a case the provisions of that Act would certainly be "affected" according to the ordinary and commonly received meaning of that term—and it is in that sense therefore in the absence of any qualifying words that the suppression must be deemed to have been used by the legislature.

Now I do not stay to enquire whether, under the several Imperial Acts conferring on the local Governments the power of making laws and regulations or any of the British-born subjects could, as was contended by Mr. Scoble, have been made amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's Courts in the mofussil. Mr. Justice Gibbs has discussed that question at great length, and I would not for a moment be understood as intending to dissent from his conclusion. It is, however, immaterial, in my opinion, what might or might not have been done under those powers. They no longer exist, and it is sufficient for the decision of the question before the Court to say that, as a matter of fact, the High Court had at the time the Bombay Act was passed exclusive jurisdiction over all offences committed by the British-born subjects in the mofussil, except so far as was provided by the Imperial Act 53, Geo. 3, c. 155.

That being so, the creation of a concurrent jurisdiction practically modified the jurisdiction of the High Court and the status of British-born subjects. It is not too much to say that practically the jurisdiction of the court over the offences in question would become a dead-letter and the British-born subject would be deprived of the privilege he had hitherto enjoyed (subject to the provisions of the Imperial Act of 53, Geo. 3) of being amenable only to the High Court and of having the charge against him decided by a Jury of his countrymen, and I can therefore entertain no doubt that the provisions of the Imperial Acts determining the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court are "affected" by the Bombay Act in question.

With respect to the power given by the Charter of Geo. II. to the Governor in Council to make bye-laws, rules and ordinances for the good government and regulation of the several corporations and courts thereby created, and of the inhabitants of the several towns, places, and factories of Madraspatnam, Bombay or Fort William for the time being belonging and subordinate thereto, and to impose reasonable pains and penalties upon all persons offending against the same, it may well be doubted whether this power is not taken away by Acts 3 and 4, Will. 4, c. 85, but in any case it would appear to be confined to Europeans engaged in, and about, the factories, and to be quite inapplicable to the present state of things. I am therefore of opinion that the conviction must be annulled and the fine levied be restored to the accused.

SALE OF A BABY.—The *Sheffield Independent* tells the following story:—On Tuesday evening a farmer who lives in the neighbourhood of Damflask was at a public-house in Market-street, when a woman came into the house carrying in her arms what is said to have been a remarkably fine baby. The farmer admired the baby, and did not hesitate to express a wish that it was his. The mother was willing to accommodate him, and eventually it was arranged that the child should be handed over for half-a-sovereign. The money was put on the table, and the farmer took possession of the child; but the landlady of the house looking upon the transaction as a joke and thinking that the bargain would soon be repented of by one or both the parties, took up the half sovereign, intending doubtless to return it to the farmer when the joke was over. A cab was procured, and the farmer and the child were driven to Damflask. It is said that he is a married man, and that when he got home with his young charge he found his wife engaged in nursing another infant about the same age. One would fancy that a "scene" would have occurred, but we are informed that, on the contrary, the "little stranger" was taken to very kindly. The mother, who seemed so willing to get rid of her child, was not long in repenting of her bargain, and on Wednesday she was making diligent inquiries as to its whereabouts. The police were appealed to to aid her in her search, but we are informed that up to Wednesday night the child had not been recovered.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	1/11	do.
,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	1/10 15/16	do.
,, ,, 2 ,, ,,	1/10 13/16	do.
,, ,, 1 ,, ,,	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
,, Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8	do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.................... 5 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000.
INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Clarendon Family Hotel, Byculla, a BILLIARD TABLE by Thurston & Co., middle size, with Balls Cues, &c., complete.
Also an ICED SODA FOUNTAIN in good order and in use.

FOR SALE, a powerful new STEAM BARGE, 140 tons, measuring 125 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 8.6 depth of hold; draft of water loaded, 6 feet; average speed per hour, 5 knots. The Barge is built on the composite principle, and the Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. Stewart and Millwall of London. For further particulars, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

The Property of an Officer.
Just received by Overland.

A new hog skin hunting saddle and bridle with two sets of girth by Smith.

Just Landed.

2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shaft.
1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.

The properties of Gentlemen.

1 second hand hansom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

1 handsome waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams, with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and lark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft, to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.
P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, the cheapest, and the most popular remedies. At all seasons and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of sick diseases, sores, ulcerations, and burns are presently benefitted and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen, checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and averts dysentery and other disorders of the intestines. Pimples, blotches, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the "instructions" accompanying every packet.

NOTICES.

PLATT'S MACCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.
THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 ,,
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 ,,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.
A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.
SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.
TERMS CASH.
17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.
Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.
And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM
may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL.
A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the [illegible] Pine.

Undervests	[illegible]
Socks	[illegible]
Forest Wool in Wadding	[illegible]

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September [illegible].)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Now Ready
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Beagal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway
  Madras Ra'lway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Compan
  British India Steam Navigation Company
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)
Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.
On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.
Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.
MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.